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WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,178—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1890.

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[illegible]	800	10th Sept.
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 22nd August, 1890, at 5-45 p.m.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1890, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 14, Rampart Row, on and after the 28th July, 1890, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 23rd July, 1890, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th July to 7th August, 1890, both days inclusive.

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1890.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Re. 1-8.

Prepared expressly in England for

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC

ASTHMA BALSAM.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR

WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
SPASMODIC ASTHMA,
HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA,
CROWING ASTHMA,
NERVOUS ASTHMA,
DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY:—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohunlal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

SALE OF

SECOND-HAND PIANOS

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs.	165
Square Piano, by Schroder	„	290
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	„	275
Square Piano, by Soundy	„	500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	„	650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	„	550
Semigrand, by Broadwood	„	475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons	„	900
Semigrand, by Soundy	„	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & CO., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transitto address.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.

Further consignments of these

HIGH-CLASS TEAS

FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND.

	Re. a.	
† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14	„
† PEKOE	0 13	„
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	„
† BROKEN TEA	0 10	„
FAMILY MIXTURE	0 8	„

† In handsome leaden packets o ne pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and wards.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A 20-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom or Rs. 30 and Rs. 27, respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all* charges, including duty at fourpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.

32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1825	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives es either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972		8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company

Hummum-street.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Including Postage.

Twelve months	Rs. 26
Six months	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE Doree Street, Whitefriars, London.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the Supply of certain rolled and built up IRON BEAMS, CAST-IRON PILLARS, and IRON RAILING which are required for buildings on Middle Ground Battery, of which full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 100 as Earnest Money, will be received at 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 21st July, 1890.

3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES DALLAS, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half-year ending 30th June, 1890, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th July, 1890.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 18th day of August, 1890, for the construction of a PIPE SEWER in Victoria Cross Lane, for Ventilating Shafts and for Branch Pipe Drains Cast Iron down Pipes and fittings and other House Drainage connection work in the Agripada District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtaided from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. Previous to the signing of the Contract, a further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount less the value of Materials to be supplied by the Municipality will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, M. INST., C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municicipal Offices, Bombay, 20th May, 1890.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,

MEDOWS STREET.

TAILORS, HABIT, BREECHES, AND SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THIS Company INTENDS SUPPLYING every Requisite for Gentlemen's wear at English Prices for Cash, the Company dealing direct with English, Irish, Scotch, and French Manufacturers. The Management will be under HARRY CLARK, formerly Manager, Badham Brothers, Calcutta, and late Sole Proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, 5, Old Court House, Street, Calcutta.

Self-measurement forms and patterns on application forwarded to any part of India.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HAJEE TAR MAHOMED HAJEE LATIFF, Merchant, dealer in Assafoetida, residing at Colsa Molla, has agreed TO SELL the following immoveable property: All persons having claims to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, are required to notify their Claims, if any, to the said property to the undersigned at their office No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be considered as having been waived, and the Sale will be completed without reference to the Claims of any.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Mody Bay Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and eighty-two and two-ninths square yards, registered in the Rent Roll of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, under No. 417, with messuage and building standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2855, street, No. 125, Frere Road, Street 1, Rajapur Street, and in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the west by the said Frere Road, on or towards the north by the said Rajapur Street, and on or towards the south by the property of Memon Hajee Elias Ali, and which said messuage and building is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajee Tar Mahomed Hajee Latiff.—Dated this 9th day of July, 1890.

CHALK, WALKER & SMETHAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BULLOCH, LADE AND CO.,

GLASGOW.

EXTRA SPECIAL, VERY OLD
Highland Liqueur Whisky, Rs. 27 per doz.

Special very old Highland Whisky Rs. 23-8 per doz.
Apply to

LYON & Co.,
Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-ve per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessees to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

OPTICIANS.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin	from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez"	from „	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks	„	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles	„	24
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs	„	20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs	„	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from	„	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks	„	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	55
Folders or Pince Nez, Japanese Springs from	„	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs	„	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins	from Rs.	13
Silver Framed do. do.	from „	18
Gold Framed do. do.	from „	35

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.

Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hooksides	from „	6
Silver do. do. do.	from „	25
Gold do. do. do.	from „	60

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed	from Rs.	4
Silver do. do.	from „	30
Gold do. do.	from „	75

LORGNONS

A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	Rs.	100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O'-Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts	„	25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable	„	20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS..................Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles ....Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk	4 for Rs.	1	0
„ Wirebound, very fine	each Re. 1 and „	1	8
„ Chains, Silver or Aluminium	each „	3	0
„ „ Gold	each from „	10	0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JULY 1890.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
NEW MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC DEPÔT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OUR NEW MEDICAL PRODUCT.

ARISTOL (Regd.)

(DITHYMOL DI-IODIDE)

A NON-POISONOUS, ODOURLESS, Antiseptic, and an efficient substitute for IODOFORM in cases where that drug is indicated

Put up in 1 oz. original stoppered bottles.

We have appointed as our Wholesale Agents for the Bombay Presidency,

MESSRS. KEMP AND Co., LD., BOMBAY.

From whom Pamphlets, Prices and full particulars may be obtained.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORM. F. BAYER & Co.
ELBERFELD, GERMANY.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Funds..................£21,615,967

Issues Policies with treble options
Or
Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Agents.

No. 10, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST.
Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of ____________ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________

Address ____________

Occupation ____________

188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing.

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£993,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£166,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL 000
RESERVE FUND ....
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ....

HEAD OFFICE, HO

COURT OF DIR

Chairman—H. L. D

Deputy-Chairman—J.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.

Chief Manager—

LONDON BANKERS—

BRANCH

LONDON, HO

Amoy.
Bankok.
Batavia.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Foochow.
Peking.

BOM

Interest allowed on Cu daily balance

On Fixed Deposits Terms for shorte

CREDITS granted on description of Banking a

DRAFTS granted on places in Europe, India, Japan.

Church Gate Street, Calcutta.

THE AGRA

CAPITAL
RESERVE

BOMBA

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are when the Credit Balance does

DEPOSITS received available at tance to England in the Bank's Bills thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

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First insertion	As. 8 per line.
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,005
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	380
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
French	300	500	all	50	53.
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	100	400	50	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	175
New Berar	1,200	600	500	45	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	–	1,000	all	60	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	455
Anglo-I[illegible]	9,345	100	100	2	56
Be[illegible]	[illegible]	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	25	590
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	500	20	385
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	500	35	825
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	50	900
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	500	15	530
[illegible]	[illegible]	700	700	10	565
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	40	435
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	500	15	560
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	50	800
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	all	15	525
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	15	420
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	40	715
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	500	40	660
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	500	25	515
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	30	705
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	500	25	305
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	50	915
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	500	15	530
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	500	Nil.	325
[illegible]	[illegible]	250	250	12½	235
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	45	755
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	30	640
[illegible]	[illegible]	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	40	465
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	100	5	146
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	35	745
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
[illegible]	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 n ..
[illegible]	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,182½
[illegible]	5,000	250	250	5	80
[illegible]ul-	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,525xd
[illegible] My- S & M	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
[illegible]onal	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	595
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	335
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	970
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
[illegible]nolapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,230
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	600	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,050	1,000	1,000	40	500
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	250
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
[illegible]estern India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	510
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	720
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B.B. & C.I.R. New £18 Shares	...	£118	...	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	220 170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	125
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	700
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,350
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	740
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	95
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	1,000	200	175	26⅔	358
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	392½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,075
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

It is said that the dog, more than any other creature, is refractory to the disease called tuberculosis, or, as we would say, to consumption. The rabbit, on the contrary, is very susceptible to the disorder. It has been concluded, therefore, that the germ of the disease, the tubercle bacillus, might perish when brought in contact with dog's blood. Accordingly, the distinguished French physiologists, MM. Hericourt and Richet on the one hand, and MM. Beuchard and Charrin on the other, have been making researches on the subject by way of an experiment. Their process is by the transfusion of blood—that is, they inject the dog's blood directly from his blood-vessel into the rabbit's vein. It is found that rabbits thus treated display a resistance that is altogether remarkble to the virus of tuberculosis. There are those who speak already of the application of this treatment (ultimately) to the human subject suffering from tuberculosis.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Sirdhana (s), from Calcutta ; Umballa (s), Rangoon ; and Lycia (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi ; Endeavour (s), Dunkirk ; and Chupra (s), Galle.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic, for 12 days ending, the 12th July, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 49,551, in the total earnings.

REPORTED THEFT.—Burjorjee Bezonjee, a liquor shopkeeper, at Girgaum Road, reports the theft of Rs. 42 in cash, from a box in his shop, sometime during the night of the 14th instant.

BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The secretary of the Bombay East Indian Association acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of a sum of Rs. 25, contributed by his Highness the Nawab of Junagadh towards its educational fund.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Dhurumsee Kalidass, a shopkeeper, in the Jaitha Mooljee Market, reports that a silk handkerchief, containing currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 2,400, which he had left near his side, was stolen in the afternoon of the 14th instant.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The usual monthly meeting will be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 30th instant, when a paper will be read on the Vernacular Language of the Konkan, by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha.

A TREAT FOR THE POONA SCHOOL-CHILDREN.—We hear that their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris intend organising a series of treats for the school-children of Poona, the first to take place on the 31st instant, and this item of news, we are sure, will give great pleasure to the admirers of the kindly occupants of Guneshkhind, who will thus be placing another big account to their credit.—*Poona Observer.*

GAMBLING IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector George charged Sardurshaw Ahmedshaw and seven other Mahomedans, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gambling in a common gaming house, at Trimbuck Purashram Street, on Tuesday afternoon last, with cards and money. All the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted, and fined Rs. 10 each.

FOUND.—Yesterday morning, at 5-30 o'clock, Police Ramoosee, No. 549, found a small wooden box, containing one currency note for Rs. 100, one note for Rs. 10, and Rs. 5-4 in cash, one gold finger ring, two gold ornaments, one small piece of silver, one silver ear-cleaner, and books, &c., lying between the railings of the north gate of the Crawford Market. The box had been broken open. The box, with its contents, is now in the possession of Mr. P. Higgins, the Superintendent of Markets.

THE POOR-BOYS' SEMINARY.—The secretary of the seminary acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions :—Monthly contribution of Rs. 3 from Hon'ble N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., and of Re. 1 from Mr. Ardeshir Framjee Vakil ; a sum of Rs. 5 from Mr. Pranjivandas Culliandas, and Rs. 2 from Mr. A. Shephard, at Kirkee, one large piece of coir-matting, one map of India, seven alphabetical charts, two notice-boards, and one revolving black-board from Mr. Shaik Noor Cassum.

RASH DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, the Second Acting Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stanford placed a victoria driver, named Mahadeo Yessoo, on a charge of driving in a rash and furious manner along the Esplanade Road on Monday morning last. The prisoner in consequence of the manner in which he was driving his vehicle, ran up against a Goanese cook, who sustained severe injuries about his head. The driver, after this, immediately drove off, but was eventually arrested at Dhobie Talao. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

FIRE AT FALKLAND ROAD.—A large shed, used as a wood and grass store and oil factory, belonging to a woman, named Buchoo, situated on the Falkland Road, took fire at 4-45 a.m. yesterday. The Municipal fire-engines were at the scene shortly after the alarm was raised. The supply of water, however, for a while was poor, but eventually sufficient was obtained. The shed was completely burnt down, and its contents, with the exception of some wood, was also burnt. The origin of the fire is not known, and the damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 700.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Band, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m., (local time), weather permitting :—

Overture..............King Stephen... Beethoven.
Valse ....Mia Cara.............Bucalossi.
Morceaux Obligato..Four Cornet à Piston.........Suppe.
Valse ....Venetia ....Caroline Lowthian.
Selection ....Reminiscences of England ...Godfrey.
Galop ....Excursion Train.Musgrave.
Regimental March.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Inspector Chislett yesterday charged a Mahomedan lad, aged 12 years, named Essub Abdoola, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Ryan, with stealing a skull cap and handkerchief, valued at Rs. 3-4, the property of Jaffer Shaik Emaum, a lemonade stall-keeper at a native theatre, at Grant Road, on the 9th instant. The accused, it appears, on the night of the date in question, stole the cap and handkerchief from the stall of the complainant, while he was lying asleep. He was arrested on suspicion, and subsequently pointed out another Mahomedan boy, to whom he had sold the cap, and from whom it was recovered. Essub, on pleading guilty was convicted, and ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

ANOTHER DEATH OF A LEPER IN THE STREET.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Pinjrapole 1st Lane, respecting the death of Ramjee, a medicant leper, aged about 40 years. For the last three days he was unable to move about, and he was told by another medicant to go to hospital, when deceased said, that no hospital would receive him. On Tuesday a mendicant, named Gunga, saw him lying on the road in the 1st Pinjrapole Lane, near a hay godown, in a dying state. No one was near him, except Gunga, and deceased died soon after. A brass *lota* and iron pan were lying near him. For the past six weeks deceased had been suffering from fever and cough. The verdict was that the death of Ramjee was caused by leprosy. The jury are of opinion that lepers should be provided with an asylum, and should not be allowed to die on the public roads.

THE LADY REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount hitherto acknowledged	Rs. 12,874
Mrs. Vizbhoocandass Atmaram	„ 25
Mrs. R. D. Setna	„ 50
	Rs. 12,949

Bombay, July 16.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall, as registered at 6 a.m. on Thursday, the 12th July, 1890 :—

Name of Station,	Previously reported. In.	ct.	Rainfall on date. In.	ct.	Total during 1890. In.	ct.
Ghadechi	7	85	0	2	7	87
Songad	7	28	...	...	7	28
Dhola	11	99	...	...	11	99
Chuda	4	7	...	...	4	7
Chital	5	70	...	...	5	70
Jetpur	4	45	...	...	4	45
Jetalsar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upleta	4	2	...	...	4	2
Wansjalia	4	20	0	8	4	28
Porbandar	10	48	...	...	10	48
Junagad	13	4	0	6	13	10
Veraval	14	80	0	3	14	83

THE Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society at Woolwich, which numbers over 7,000 members, does an annual trade of £120,000, and owns a capital of £67,000. During its thriving minority the Society has saved £67,000 for its members in the shape of dividends, and applied close on £2,000 to educational purposes.

GENERAL INDIAN NEWS.

POLICE LINES IN DELHI.—The proposal laid before the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, for the construction of some police lines on an open space just outside the Mori Gate and not far from the city walls, has brought to notice the existence of the order, dating from shortly after the Mutiny, that no buildings are to be erected within five hundred yards of the city walls without the sanction of the Government of India in the Military Department. If it is not too late, we trust that the Military Department will refuse sanction in this case. Even if the authorities take no steps to rescue the right wing of the 2-4th Goorkhas from the destruction by sickness which our telegrams have shown to be in rapid progress, we may hope at least that inquiries will be made to ascertain who is responsible for the folly of sending to a well-known unhealthy place like Fort White troops which were already soaked with the malaria of Kan and worn out with the several hardships of a campaign under General Symons, whose faults do not lie in the direction of too much tenderness for the welfare of the soldiers under him.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE "RAILWAY RECEIPT" QUESTION.—An interesting point has been raised by Mr. H. Whymper of the Murree Brewery in the question of legalising railway receipts as negotiable instruments. He points out that in its postal rules the Government itself has led the public to believe that Railway receipts are negotiable and valuable securities. Rule 127 enumerates railway receipts among other articles which may be sent by value payable post, up to the value of Rs. 1,000. This rule, of course, implies that railway receipts are negotiable up to any value, although Government fixes Rs. 1,000 as the limit of value to be sent by V. P. P. If the receipt is not negotiable, the purchasing public have been misled by Government into paying per V. P. P. for mere pieces of paper. Another argument which is of almost equal force is also raised by Mr. Whymper, in connection with the shipments of goods on to steamers belonging to railway companies. For goods shipped at North Wall Dublin on London and N. W. Railway Company steamers, the only bill of lading granted was the railway receipt. This was in effect, therefore, a bill of lading, although not described as such ; and the practice shows that only an infinitesimal breach, if any, will have to be bridged in putting all railway receipts on the same footing as bills of lading.—*Ibid.*

CHLORODYNE AS AN OPIATE.—Captain Arden, of the tug Clive, was charged at the Calcutta Police Court on Saturday, by Inspector McDowell, with having attempted to commit suicide by swallowing half a bottle of chlorodyne. Dr. Chambers said that he had been Captain Arden's medical attendant for several years and had seen him before his arrest between 6 and 7 a.m. He seemed very excited, and said that he had taken chlorodyne to induce sleep. Defendant said he had no intention of taking his life. The magistrate observed that accused had acted very foolishly, and trusted this would be a lesson to him. He was warned and discharged.—*Englishman.*

A NEW BURIAL-GROUND FOR CALCUTTA.—It has been decided to open a new burial-ground in Calcutta. A new road is to be constructed in continuation of Park Street across the Circular Road through Kuraya, till it reaches the Diamond Harbour Railway line. At this junction a new station is to be constructed, and the burial-ground is to be located at a spot on the new road between the Circular Road and the railway line, the site to be hereafter selected by the Corporation and the Burial Board. The Government will give the land, and the Corporation is to construct the road. The new road will open up one of the most insanitary parts of the suburbs.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD and MR. JUSTICE CANDY.)

AN APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* GIRJASHUNKER KASHIRAM.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the order of acquittal of the accused Girjashunker Kashiram, the editor of a vernacular newspaper, called the *Rajyabakta and Swadharmnestha*, who was charged before Mr. Jethalal Varajbhoy, First-class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, with the offence of defamation, under section 500, Indian Penal Code, but acquitted under section 258 of the Criminal Procedure Code on the 20th May last. Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, appeared on behalf of the Crown ; while the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C. I E., instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the complainant, Sadashanker Manishanker, a police officer of the Bhownugger State.

The appellant appealed against the order of acquittal on the following among other grounds, viz. :—(*a*) The order of acquittal is contrary to law. (*b*) The order of acquittal is against the weight of the evidence on the record. (*c*) The lower court ought to have held that the article complained of was defamatory in the sense that the publisher of it must be taken to have "had reason to believe" that the imputations therein contained and cited in the judgment would harm the reputation of the complainant. (*d*) The lower court ought to have held that the above circumstance was enough to place the *onus* upon the accused of bringing the case within one or more of the exceptions specified in section 499, Indian Penal Code ; also Evidence Act, section 105. (*e*) It was quite unnecessary for the prosecution to establish "actually suffered" damage, and the magistrate was wrong in holding such proof essential. (*f*) The magistrate was also wrong in holding that the complainant's reputation was harmed in Bhownugger only. (*g*) The magistrate wrongly held exception 8 to section 499 applicable, nor did exception 9 protect the accused, the evidence of "good faith" being wholly unsatisfactory and insufficient to afford justification to accused for acting on it, and the imputation not having been made for the "public good." (*h*) The magistrate ought upon the whole case to have convicted the accused.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

JULY 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For consent order on further directions.

196-87—Conroy and B—J M de Almeida and another vs. Anacleto Dvarte and others—Macfarlane, E and H.

Postponed Long Cause.

708-89—Little, S F and N—Gordhundas Goculdas Tejpal vs. The Bank of Bengal—Crawford B B and B—Part heard.

Short Cause.

329-90—Craigie, L and O—Cawasjee Dinshaw and others vs. Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina and an other—Conroy and B—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

694-89—Payne, G and S—Nugga Bhugga and others vs. S V Dhurundhur—Ardeshir, H and D—Part heard.

185-90—M H Khan—Doolubdas Harkissondas vs. J H N Graham and others.—Craigie, L and O.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 6 of 1882 ; and in the matter of the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Co, Ld—Wadia and G, Payne, G and S—Valchund Okerchund, assignee of A Meiffre and another, petitioners.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 16.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—1 cask whisky, Rogers and Co.

Niagara s—3 cases medicine, Rogers and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia s—1 case lamps, E Byramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—10 cases gin, Phipson and Co.

Oriental s—2 cases liqueurs, Phipson and Co.

Pekin s—10 cases gin, Phipson and Co.

Ganges s—10 cases champagne, Phipson and Co.

Massilia s—19 cases stillhock, Phipson and Co.

Kangra s—30 cases turpentine, M A Hoosen ; 10 cases confectionery, L Adamjee ; 30 drums turpentine L Sumsoodin ; 10 drums turpentine, E Tyebally ; 30 drums turpentine, E Keekabhoy ; 50 drums turpentine, C Rajbhoy ; 141 cases paint, &c, E Keekabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—25 cases glassware, A Mahomedally.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—93 cases brandy, C Wagner.

FROM HULL.

Douro s—25 cases matches, A H Dawoodbhoy ; 35 cases salammoniac, H Goculdass ; 30 cases salammoniac, R Jewraj ; 25 cases matches, E Dawoodbhoy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Britannia s—110 cases provision, H Ballantine and Co.

IT would be no surprise in diplomatic circles (says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) if an arrangement between England and France with regard to the Newfoundland dispute, were shortly to be heard of. Lord Salisbury is most desirous to have the question settled ; and as the present French Foreign Minister has shown himself better disposed towards England than his predecessor, there is reason to hope that a way out of the difficulty, mutually satisfactory to both countries, may be found in the course of the negotiations now quietly proceeding.

THE NIZAM'S ESCORT INCIDENT.

EIGHTH DAY.

THE Special Court, consisting of General Campbell, Judge of the Suburban Court (president) Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Inspector General of His Highness the Nizam's Revenue, and Captain Beauclerk, Secretary to the Committee of Management of the Salar Jung Estates, again assembled at the Suburban Judge's Court, Chudderghaut, to try the case in which a trooper of His Highness the Nizam's African Cavalry Guards, named Mahboob Bin Maboorab, is alleged to have attacked three British officers, viz., Lieutenant Gallie, 7th Madras Infantry, Lieutenant Brooksbank, 19th (P. W. O.) Yorkshire Regiment, and Lieutenant Holmes, 4th Madras Pioneers, on the Bund Road, on the 15th ultimo. Mr. J. D. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Ramchandra Pillay, pleader, appeared for the accused, and Mr. Hormusjee N. Vakeel, pleader, watched the case on behalf of His Highness the Nizam's Government. The complainant was neither present nor represented by counsel.

The Court sat punctually at noon. The first witness called was Mahomed Jaffa, Municipal lamplighter, who, in answer to Mr. Inverarity, deposed as follows : I saw the sowar's horse run into the tonga. I was standing near the police *nakka*, on the Secunderabad side. The sowar was about 300 yards away when I first saw him. The horse was running away swiftly, the sower trying, but failing, to stop the horse. As far as I could see, the collision was an accident. I did not go up to the tonga after the accident. I did not see the sowar fall, but I saw the saddle empty ; but as he came near, the sowar was in the saddle. I heard the sowar say something angrily to the police.

By the Court : I was about 20 or 25 paces from the tonga. The next day a *punchnama* was held. I was one of them. An Ameen held it and wrote it. I signed it. I write a little. The accused was not present at the time. [The *punchnama* was here read to the witness.] I did not see, as it is written there, the sowar fall from his horse and then get on again and go off. The Ameen did not ask the sowar his name. These statements in the *punchnama* are not true. The police requested me to sign it, and I did so because I had seen the collision.

Mrs. Hettie Woods, resident of Chudderghaut, on examination, said : On the evening of the 15th June I saw a tonga smashed and a sowar pass. I was coming on to the bund from the Chudderghaut road. I was driving in a small pony trap. I was sitting in front and my syce was running alongside. We saw the sowar some time before he passed us. He was about as far as the tree in the court compound when we saw him. At the time I first saw the sowar, I did not see the Nizam's carriage. The sowar's horse was going at the gallop —it was running away. I think the collision was an accident, as the man could not pull in his horse. I could see he was trying with all his might to pull in the horse. I pulled up when I heard him galloping. The day I wrote to the Minister was the first day I saw an account in the papers. On seeing it in the papers, I wrote this letter to the Nawab :—

Palmer's Kotee, 28th June, 1890.

My dear Nawab Sahib,—Quite casually I saw in to-day's local paper an account of the accident on the Hoosan Tank. I was an eye-witness to the whole affair. It is quite true what the poor sowar states—his horse ran away with him. I could see that very plainly. He had no control over him, and as he passed a tonga, the horse struck it and rushed past. I was going up the bund at the very time from the lower road when I saw this sowar. He was the first and the only man on horseback ahead of His Highness's carriage, and his horse was running away with him. He was a good deal ahead of other sowars and the carriage. The whole thing happened not fifty yards from my trap. I was in a dreadful state at the time lest the horse would rush at me, as the man could not pull him in, I saw. My syce was also a witness to it. So please order the poor sowar to be set free, as it was no fault of his. Hoping soon to have the pleasure of seeing you—I remain, my dear Nawab Saheb, yours very sincerely,

HETTIE WOODS.

Mooto Rajoo, a syce, deposed : I saw a sowar's horse run into a tonga on the bund about fifteen days ago. I was with Mrs. Woods at the time. Mrs. Woods was driving the pony trap. When I first saw him, the horse was coming from the Secunderabad side of the bund. His horse was furious, and I first saw him about 100 paces away when I was near the shop on the cross-roads opposite the police *naka*. I was out of the trap at the time, while Mrs. Woods was inside. The sowar was trying hard to pull his horse in. He was unable to stop the horse. As far as I could see, the horse, against the will of the rider, collided with the tonga.

Luxmon, a syce in the employ of Mr. Molesworth, swore to the following : On the evening the sowar's horse collided with the tonga. I took my master's carriage to the bund. My master's carriage was standing on this side, facing Secunderabad. When the collision took place, our gharry was nearest to the tonga ; Mr. Furdoonji's was the other side. I saw the sowar coming along ; he was about twenty paces beyond the *naka* when I first saw him. The horse was running like wind, and the sowar could not hold him in. He passed within six feet of us. The sowar was trying to pull in his horse, crying out, *Bajoo ! bajoo !* I consider the collision was an accident.

Mahomed Nizam, a Customs peon, said : I saw the sowar's horse run into the tonga a day before the *punchnama* was written. I was standing in front of my *naka* on the Bund Road. The sowar was about 20 or 25 paces off when I first saw him. He was pulling hard. The sowar's horse running into the tonga was due to its bolting ; it was quite an accident. The sowar did not fall from his horse. No one asked the sowar for his name. I cannot read or write. I did not tell the police that the sowar had fallen from his horse, nor did I tell the police the sowar was asked his name and did not give it. I was not present at the time when the police sepoy spoke to the sahibs. I did not tell the police sepoy that I heard what the sahibs said to him.

By the Court : There was a *punch* held the next day. I was one of them. This is my signature on the *punch*. I can't write beyond my signature. The Ameen wrote the *punchnama*. He did not read the *punchnama* over to me ; but merely asked me to sign it. [The *punchnama* was here read out to the witness, who affirmed that the statement in the *punchnama* regarding the sowar falling off was incorrect.]

Shaik Ahmed Hoosein, a writer, said : There was a Customs peon, No. 274, named Shaik Jahn, who was a substitute peon, but he is not in the service now. I don't know where he is to be found. I was on duty at the *naka* on the bund when the collision with the tonga took place. I saw the sowar coming along the road. When I first saw the sowar, he was more than 100 paces off. His horse was running very swiftly, and the sowar was unable to stop it. He was trying to do so, and was also calling out to me at the time. I saw the horse run into the tonga. The collision was no fault of the sowar's.

Syed Pir, a hospital dresser, said : I can speak English. I know the accused, who came to me at the hospital on the 16th of June and asked for a bit of plaster. I asked him why he wanted the plaster ; but he did not tell me what he wanted it for. I gave it to him. He came again into hospital to be treated for fever. It was at half-past 4 on the evening of the 19th. He remained in hospital six or seven days. When he came with fever, he told me he had a wound below the knee—a contused wound.

By the Court : He was treated for the wound. The fever was caused by the wound. An entry of this was made by me in the hospital register. I have not got the register in court.

Dr. Jeremiah Martin, in medical charge of the African Cavalry Guards, admitted that the facts stated in the certificate of the 29th June, in connection with the accused, is correct. (The certificate was put in.) I am of opinion that the fever was unconnected with the wound which I saw. It was more an abrasion than a contused wound. It might have been caused by the way described by the accused.

By the Court : I treated the fever while the accused was in hospital. I don't think he was suffering from the shock.

At the end of this evidence, Mr. Inverarity intimated that he had no further witnesses to call ; and

The President said : The Court finds that there is no case against the accused, and discharges him accordingly. The Court will draw up its judgment and forward it on to Government.

This announcement from the bench was received with an outburst of applause from the assembly in the court, but the President speedily suppressed it.—*Deccan Times.*

THE Emperor William intends to have his portrait painted by Angeli for the Queen, and he is to be represented in the uniform of a British admiral of the Fleet. The picture is to be hung at Osborne. *Truth* says that Angeli has just finished a portrait of the German Empress, which is to be a present to the Queen, and it is to be added to the collection of family portraits in the Tapestry Room at Windsor Castle. In this picture the Empress is represented sitting on a terrace, dressed in grey, and wearing the ribbon and insignia of the Black Eagle, pearls round her neck and wrists, and a coronet of diamonds, with a fan of grey ostrich feathers on her folded hands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Indian Marine steamers Clive and Dalhousie entered the Government docks yesterday.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Umballa, 1,249 tons, Captain E C Russel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Sirdhana, 2,055 tons, Captain R S Maclachlay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and three deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Lycia, 2,116 tons, Captain B Fletcher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Logan and 4 children, Miss Gordon and governess, nurse, and 4 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Oriental, 2,711 tons, Captain E Stewart, will sail to-day for China, &c., with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Lieut C De Samnarez, Mr and Mrs Heatly, Revd A C Maitland, Miss Boyd, Mr Wright, Mr Morgan, Master Bever, Mr G A Bell-Smyth and Mr Sutcliffe. For Hongkong —Mrs Cohen, Mr A A Ebrahim, and Mr Khakee. For Colombo —Mr Strathman, Mr F H Shanks, and Captain G W Monro.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Douro	1569	Marshall	B	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ Lycia	2116	Fletcher	D	K Nixon & Co.
„ Endeavour	1762	Smith	K	W&A Graham &Co
„ Imaum	2707	Poland	M	E Bates & Co
„ Kangra	1492	Ingram	O	B I S N Co
„ Stella	1528	Partridge	P	C Edulji.
„ Trifels	1816	Schwarz	Q	Glade & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Oriental	...	Stewart	1	P & O S N Co
„ Clyde	2198	Parfitt	4	P & O S N Co
„ Lombardy	2723	Langbourn	5	P & O S N Co.
„ Chupra	1432	Anderson	5	B I S N Co
„ Medusa	..	....	8	A H Lloyds & Co
„ Cuba	..	....	12	K Nixon & Co.
„ W. Hall	2690	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
„ Purulia	993	Houstoun	20 tons Crane	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
16	Sirdhana (s)	Maclachlay	Calcutta, June 16.
	Umballa (s)	Russel	Rangoon, June 30.
	Lycia (s)	Fletcher	Liverpool, June 10.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
16	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Endeavour (s)	Smith	Dunkirk.
	Chupra (s)	Anderson	Galle.

The steamer Oriental, Captain Stewart, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The steamer Lycia began to load yesterday for Antwerp via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July.
11 Roby, ship......Edwards........Liverpool, April 4.

DEPARTURES.

July 11.—Steamers Madras and Goorkha.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
12	Selene s	Colombo.
	Nawab s	Bombay.
13	Chindwara s	Bombay.
14	Goorkha s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
13	Pelican s	Calcutta.
	Nawab s	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Imaum s—770 bales cotton and 135 bales wool, E. D Sassoon and Co.

Kangra s—712 cwts wheat, H Huneraj ; 265 cwts coiryarn, M Mooljee ; 200 bales wool, G Toolsidass.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—300 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 3 bales carpet wool, F Fisher and Co : 140 cwts gum, B Pacharia ; 52 cwts gum, J Malsi ; 16 cwts wildmace, and 5 cwts fishmaws, M Nuthoo ; 10 bales skin, S M S Baboola ; 13 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co ; 118 cwts gum, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 100 cwts gum, S Ramjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lycia s—70 bales hemp, D Chiganlal ; 432 bales hemp, John L Kersten ; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 7,998 cwts poppyseed, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental s—4¾ cwts ivory, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co ; 17 cwts ivory and 6 cwts salleem, M Dawoodbhoy ; 150 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 56 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 17 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 17½ chests opium, F N Postwalla ; 20 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 16 chests opium, P F Talati ; 740 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 2 chests opium, G Harmanbux ; 25 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 19 chests opium, D P Marker ; 24 chests opium, B Balchund ; 3 chests opium, J Samirmul ; 20 chests opium, J Nowrojee ; 63 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 26 chests opium, David Sasooon and Co ; 5 chests opium, C M Beesonia and Co ; 15 chests opium, M H Esac Ellias ; 28½ chests opium, L Chuttoo ; 5½ chests opium, S Sethia ; 1½ chests opium, S Budrenarein ; 27 chests opium, H A Small and Co ; 16 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 6 chests opium, B M Capadia.

Medusa s—25 bales twist, Khataw M S and W Co ; 10 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

Lombardy s—57 cwts sharkfins, &c., A Mowjee ; 140 cwts kissmiss, 37 cwts bysabole, 100 cwts olibanum, and 112½ cwts ooplete, Yue Lun Ching ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 64 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 40 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and W Co ; 91 bales twist, E Moolchand ; 50 bales twist, L Cutchra.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental s—10 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 17 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 54 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 31 chests opium, S Abraham ; 8 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 4 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 144 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 260 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 24 chests opium, E I Abraham ; 18 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon ; 3½ chests opium, S N Talati and Co ; 4 chests opium, G Shobhagmul ; 5 chests opium, G Kedarmul ; 2 chests opium, B Ramnarain.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 125 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Satara s—150 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 263 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 14.

Brown, Lieut, Bengal St Corps, return from leave, from Austria.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 16.

Brown, Lieut, Bengal, Comt Dept, on leave, to Allahabad.

Buckle, Major, Bo, RA, on leave, to Karachi.

Anderson, Lieut, Bo, Comt. Dept, on duty, to Poona.

Gordon, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave, to Neemuch.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 17th July, 1890.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

All recruits are especially requested to attend the Cavalry sword exercise classes at 5-30 p.m. at the Town Hall on Friday.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH OF JULY, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 a.m.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·510	Calm	1	88·6	78·1	85	..	4·38	–5·67
Agra	29·513	S E	3	88·1	80·4	96	3·14	8·60	–0·86
Cawnpore	29·567	S	5	92·0	78·0	85	5·43	15·02	..
Allahabad	29·571	W S W	5	92·9	79·6	83	0·81	22·98	+12·83
Jhansi	29·538	W S W	8	90·4	77·9	83	..	24·71	+13·09
Jacobabad	29·437	S E	4	111·3	85·7	72	..	1·59	+1·05
Kurrachee	29·530	W S W	19	92·7	80·7	79	..	2·91	+1·18
Ajmere	29·579	W	5	92·7	75·2	98	0·80	5·97	–1·46
Deesa	29·583	S	11	88·7	79·7	89	0·08	6·09	–0·30
Rajkote	29·635	W S W	12	81·9	74·7	93	1·70	5·53	–7·92
Neemuch	29·690	W S W	16	81·3	72·6	98	4·08	12·71	+1·16
Indore	29·660	S W	6	74·6	71·0	90	2·43	12·57	+0·33
Saugor	29·596	S W	10	84·3	72·1	90	0·07	..	...
Jubbulpur	29·656	W S W	4	86·4	73·6	88	0·17	15·55	–3·98
Hoshangabad	29·663	S W	8	79·3	73·2	96	0·16	11·40	–4·54
Khandwa	29·671	S W	11	80·7	73·7	89	0·45	7·50	–4·13
Raipur	29·664	W S W	12	86·0	74·6	85	..	11·84	–6·31
Nagpoor	29·696	S W	12	84·7	74·1	81	...	18·98	–0·46
Amraoti	29·698	W	12	81·4	70·3	86	0·02	15·93	+1·64
Akola	29·706	W N W	9	87·0	71·7	82	1·32	15·12	+2·54
Surat	29·688	S W	L	82·0	75·0	94	1·86	40·82	+23·44
Malegaon	29·686	W S W	13	83·4	73·1	71	..	6·22	–2·34
Bombay	29·761	W S W	22	82·8	74·5	92	2·29	33·03	–6·67
Poona	29·781	W	15	77·4	70·4	80	0·06	5·50	–2·74
Sholapore	29·784	W S W	16	84·7	71·0	68	...	4·86	–3·08
Rutnagiri	29·817	S W	12	83·4	76·4	82	0·20	54·32	+1·79
Belgaum	29·817	W	4	71·8	66·3	95	0·21	16·81	+0·21
Goa	29·830	E N E	12	81·0	78·0	96	1·56	36·28	...
Karwar	29·849	W	2	82·2	73·7	85	1·06	52·12	–9·62
Mangalore	29·905	N E	1	79·3	71·4	95	4·16	38·04	–20·09
Calicut	29·918	W S W	4	81·3	73·0	87	0·22	35·60	–15·83
Cochin	29·924	Calm	M	82·3	74·1	78	0·03	21·80	–17·80
Bangalore	29·886	W N W	7	84·7	64·4	80	0·01	3·44	–1·70
Secunderabad	29·787	W	9	84·6	70·4	76	0·36	10·94	+2·35
Masulipatam	29·757	Calm	2	83·6	75·0	90	1·14	6·71	–1·91
Bellary	29·835	W	10	87·5	74·3	72	..	1·51	–1·00
Cuddapah	29·809	W	..	95·6	79·9	64	..	4·35	–0·72
Madras	29·810	W S W	11	93·7	75·2	87	1·40	5·56	+1·12
Coimbatore	29·860	S	8	90·8	70·8	77	...	0·42	–1·89
Trichinopoly	29·839	W	8	100·1	76·8	63	..	4·66	+2·38
Negapatam	29·835	S W	6	89·0	75·3	68	...	3·01	+0·41
Colombo, (15th)	29·927	W S W	10	86·0	78·0	75	..	1·94	–10·45

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M=Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased moderately to briskly in Sind, the Punjab, at most stations in the North-West Provinces, and slowly in Gujarat and at Neemuch, Akola, Surat, Malegaon and Masulipatam. Elsewhere the barometer has risen. The very feeble depression noticed yesterday in the neighbourhood of Jhansi has disappeared, and there appears no change in the general distribution, readings decreasing with moderate gradients from a high pressure area in the extreme south to a low pressure area in the Indus Valley. The barometer remains below the normal at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa and Saugor, and is above it in all other parts of the country. Winds are southerly at Deesa, Cawnpore and Coimbatore, south-easterly at Agra and Jacobabad, north-easterly at Goa and Mangalore, and south-westerly to west-north-westerly in the remaining places. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been nearly average at most stations, and this morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 20 miles per hour at Rajkot, 18 at Neemuch, 16 at Karachi and Raipur, 14 at Secunderabad, and 12 at Sholapur, Bombay, Nagpur, Poona, Deesa and Ajmere. The maximum temperature is 2° to 6° above the mean of the season at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Ajmere, Karachi and Jacobabad, and is generally below it in all other parts of the country. Maxima exceeding 100° were recorded at Jacobabad and Trichinopoly. The night temperature is 2° to 3° in excess of the mean average at Jacobabad and Deesa, and 3° to 4° below it at Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Bombay, Poona and Delhi, but the departures elsewhere are generally unimportant. The lowest temperature registered last night was 64° at Bangalore. Humidity has risen considerably at Coimbatore, Madras, Rajkot, Deesa and Ajmere, and the skies continue to be generally cloudy or overcast over nearly the whole country. Rain exceeding two inches has fallen at Mangalore (4·16"), Neemuch (4·08"), Indore (2·43"), Bombay (2·29"), and light to moderate showers are reported from Madras, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Surat, Akola, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Saugor, Rajkot, Deesa, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Agra. Normal monsoon conditions prevail and more or less rain is generally to be expected over the greater part of India.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 16.

The barometer has risen slowly over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces ; fallen elsewhere ; briskly in Burma, Bengal, and along the foot of the hills. Readings are as the increase from low pressure area on the western desert to high pressure area in the extreme south. Wind directions are fairly normal, and the average monsoon is blowing on the west coast and the head of the Bay. The temperature has fallen except in Burma and Behar, and the mean temperature is below the average, except in the north-west the highest maximum being 11° at Jacobabad. Rain is general except in the Punjab, Sind, Mangalore and Neemuch. Bombay reports from Indore, Coconada, Akyab, and Rawalpindi over two inches. Ordinary monsoon conditions prevail in greater part of the country.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th July, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·686
Temperature of the Air	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	·884
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·4
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WNW, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	505
Fall of Rain	1·23
Total fall during month	7·32
„ „ year	31·94
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th July	1·44

* From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, interrupted. Via Amoor, interrupted.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Cable Suakim-Perim interrupted.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Communication with Australia cut off by failure of all cables between Banjowanje and Australia. Messages for Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, can only be accepted on the understanding that they will be sent over the interrupted section by steamer.

Cable Halifax-Bermuda opened for traffic. Tariff for telegrams to Bermuda is two rupees three annas and a half ; four rupees six annas in addition to the rates to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Mail for Darwin leaves Banjowanje at daylight on Sunday, the 20th instant.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

e scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No Exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No e advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo treet.

PIANOFORTES tuned and renovated by the experienced Tuners brought out by us from Europe. Exchanges of Pianos effected. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Pianoforte Warehouse, 1, Ash Lane, Bombay. Also at Poona.

WATCHMAKERS of Bombay and Out-Stations are informed that a large and complete Stock of best Quality Watch and Clock MATERIALS and TOOLS could be had, either Retail or Wholesale, at a very moderate rate of JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! !—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN,' *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JAMBOOL and GLUTEN BISCUITS, for the cure of Diabetes. Charcoal Biscuits, for Dyspepsia.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

POONA SEASON.—Visitors to Poona will do well in paying a visit to our East Street and Main Street SHOPS, where they will find all the Articles mostly at Bombay Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., SELLS TO-DAY, at 2 p.m., Machinery, Lathe, Taps and Dies, Grinding Mills, at Western India Flour Mills, Grant Road.

TO LET, at Middle Colaba, the GROUND FLOOR of a well-situated airy BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 110, at present in the occupation of Captain Kendall. Apply to GEYER and Co., Ld.

KIRKEE.—TO LET, a large and very comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 2, at Kirkee. Rent only Rupees 50 per month. Apply to PROPRIETORS, *Deccan Herald*, Poona.

TO BE LET, IMMEDIATELY.—1st floor, a LARGE HALL most suitable for an Office, also a godown, in Medows Street. Apply D. MACROPOLO or Mr. E. W. FLOWER.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL Co., LD.—FOR SALE 3 Warping MACHINES and 28 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the MILL, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great pots ; by W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8 postage anna 1.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the best in the World ; from Rs. 38 to 125 each.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 1, 0 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

AIR GUNS of all kinds repaired and new SPRINGS replaced, the same guaranteed for two months. In case of breakage a new one is replaced free.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

ICES ! ICES ! ! ICES ! ! !—Orders for Ices or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALAS AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works ; Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2 : Postage, 4 Annas.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week: contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE,' Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

C. A. GRAVES,
DENTAL SURGEON,
(Formerly with the late E. M. Walton,)
May be consulted Daily.

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, } Napier Hotel, Poona.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, } Rampart Row, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FIRST CLASS SELECTION
of these Goods are now being offered at
ORIGINAL COST.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.
AURAL SURGEON.
LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT
AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND
WEST END HOSPITAL FOR
NERVOUS DISEASES, LONDON.
Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Nervous Diseases, from 3 to 5 P.M.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY.
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF SMALL ENGINE, BOILER, LATHE, WHITWORTH'S TAPS AND DIES, BISCUIT MACHINES, GRINDING MILLS WITH STONES, FIRE PUMP, OLD BUILDING MATERIALS, OFFICE FURNITURE, BREAD VANS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Liquidator of the Western India Flour Mill Co., Ld., (in Liquidation), the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the Mill premises, at Grant Road, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th July, 1890, at 2 p. m., the abovementioned surplus and old machinery and stores.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
Bombay, 17th July, 1890. Auctioneers.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.—

20 bales water twist No. 30.
10 „ grey shirtings.
5 „ grey madapolams.
3 „ white handkerchiefs.
3 cases nainsooks, jaconets and mulls.
2 „ colored satin.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SAT TAD OR DOONGRI COOLIE STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Hursomul Buldevdass and Madhowram Buldevdass, and by order of the mortgagee Mr. Kunyalal Choonilal, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 12th day of June, 1889, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements or warehouse built thereon, situate on the western side of Doongry Coolie Street, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 177 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 792, new No. 6524, old survey No. 411, new survey No. 2637, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under old No. 168, and bounded on the east by the said Doongri Coolie Street, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the property of Noorbhoy Adumjee, and on the south by the property belonging to the estate of Seevdass Mohunjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Thakurdass, Dharamsi and Cama, Solicitors, at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 17th July, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 16.

A FURTHER rise of ⅜d. per oz. in Silver on the other side yesterday brought the price of the metal, now in a fair way to rehabilitation, to 50d. per oz., and an advance of 1 per cent. took place in Four per cent. Rupee Securities, and of ⅝ in 4½ per cents. at £81¼ and £82⅜, respectively. Extra allotments of Council Bills were made to the three Presidencies to the amount of 7 lakhs, at rates ranging from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 7 7-32d., the extreme price showing an advance of 15-32d. on Monday's extra sales, and of 25-32d. on the regular allotment rate last Wednesday. Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 96⅞ ; though no change is reported in the market rates of discount. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107. In Paris French Rentes had advanced ½ per cent., say, to 91½ ; Exchange on London was two centimes higher, at fcs. 25·28½.

The Linseed Market was firmer in tone yesterday ; but Monday's quotations of 43s. 6d. for spot, and 43s. 3d. for arrival Bombay Seed, ex-quay, are repeated ; as also are those for Rapeseed to arrive ex-quay, at 52s. per quarter for Yellow Guzerat, and 50s. 6d. for Yellow Cawnpore. The Wheat Market had become flat, and the spot prices of No. 1 Soft White and Soft Red in Liverpool were ½d. per cental lower, at 7s. 2d. and 7s. 1d. ex-quay, respectively, spot White Delhi being unchanged at 6s. 11½d., ex-quay.

Cotton closed firm in Liverpool last evening, both for Americans and Surats, the day's sales having increased to 12,000 bales, but with fewer East Indians than on Monday, at 1,000 bales. In spot prices there was no change whatever, but American Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. higher for July-September deliveries, and 1-64d. to 1-32d. in the more distant positions. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester Market was very firm with prices hardening ; but no actual advance in quotations is wired.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday with a fair demand, without quotable change in prices, except in the case of Kandahar, which was ¼d. per lb. lower. The number of bales offered is 5,000.

An advance of 1-16 cent. in ready Mid.-Uplands took place in New York yesterday, at 12 1-16 cents. Futures for September were also 6 points higher at 11·01, while for August they were 13 points up at 11·98 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports.

The firmer market in Liverpool, and advance in New York make (not unnaturally under present conditions) no impression here, and we have again to report a dull feeling for the staple locally, with hardly any business passing, to-day's purchases summing up under 500 bales. These consisted of about 100 bales each of Akola, at Rs. 173 ; Dharwar, at Rs. 180 ; Dhulia, at Rs. 150 ; and Barsee, at Rs. 202, per candy, on the basis of previous rates.

WHEAT.—With a less steady feeling in the market, which we now call quiet, and no enquiry to speak of from exporters at yesterday's reduced rates, in presence of the further advance in Exchange, a further decline of at least an anna per cwt. has taken place to-day, and we now quote :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-5-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„ 4-4-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi..........	„ 4-3-6	„
Red Delhi..................	„ 3-15-0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-1-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-2-0	„
Hard Red	„ 3-12-0	„

SEEDS also have further given way, to about the same extent, in Linseed and Rapeseed at our quotations, the tone of the market being dull, with no fresh business to speak of passing. We quote :—

Linseed	Rs. 6-2-0 to Rs. 6-5-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat..	„ 7-4-0 „
Do. do. Cawnpore.	„ 7-0-0 „
Do. Red do.	„ 6-2-0 to Rs. 6-6-0

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,540	bales.
Wheat	11,107	cwt.
Linseed..............................	1,058	„
Groundnuts..........................	1,828	„
Castor Seed.........................	843	„

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone, and a shade easier in rates, with few takers of tonnage in the market. An early August steamer is reported to have been fixed for Port Said for orders at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has responded to the further rise in Silver by an advance of fully ½d. on yesterday's rates. A fair amount for remittance has been placed at 1s. 7½d. for Demand, for early delivery, and at the same rate for Telegraphic forward ; and this afternoon ready Demand was available at 1s. 7 9-32d. Private Paper has been very scarce at 1s. 7½ to 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits for this month's delivery, and 1s. 7 9-16d. forward. We quoted ready :—

Banks Bills on Demand	......1s. 7 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.........1s. 7 7-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 7 13-32d.	„
Credits „	...1s. 7½d.	„
Francs „	...2·05½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not been affected by the further upward movement in Silver and Silver Securities on the other side, 103 having been still quoted for Four per cents. for Money, and 102⅞ and 102¾, for the next and August accounts, respectively ; and, at closing, the quotation for cash was ⅛ per cent. lower, at 102⅞, with account rates in proportion. For 4½ per cents. there have been some buyers in the market to-day, at 104½.

SHARES.—Some further improvement has taken place to-day in the Cotton Mill market, and we note an advance of Rs. 30 in Jewraz Balloo ; of Rs. 10 each in City of Bombay, Indian Manufacturing, and Oriental ; and of Rs. 2½ in Maneckji Petit, at our quotations. Fort Press shares are Rs. 25 higher, at Rs. 1,175 ; Mofussil are down Rs. 5, at Rs. 440. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 25 lower, at Rs. 1,075. Kemp and Co. are Rs. 2 lower, at Rs. 358.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been very firm, prices hardening

Good Dhollera..........................	4⅜d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9⅜d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes....	91½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81¼
4½ per cent. „	82⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver..............................	0d. per oz.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th July, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	16	1	34	...	36
Suez	16	2	35	...	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 16th July, 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	26	...	7
„ Kurrachee ...	...	18	...	1
„ Madras......	1	24	...	4

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, JULY 15.

10 p.m.	80·0

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 16.

6 a.m.	78·9
10 a.m.	77·7
2 p.m.	76·8
4 p.m.	76·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

LAWRENCE—TWINING—June 21, at All Saints, Norfolk Square, H. H. Montgomery, son of General Richard C. Lawrence, C.B., to Bertha, daughter of Samuel Harozz Twining, Esq., of 14 Gloucester Square, W.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MUIR—ROWBOTHAM—July 14, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. Thos H. Greig, M.A., Frank Logan Muir, Indian Midland Railway, to Flora Isabella, third daughter of the late D. B. Rowbotham, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FERRIER—July 11, at Howrah, the wife of David W Ferrier of a son, still born.

GIB—June 17, at 22, Gerard Road, Chester Square, S W, the wife of the Rev Charles Gib, late Ecclesiastical Establishment, Madras, of a daughter.

MOLESWORTH—July 14, at Saifabad, Hyderabad (Deccan), the wife of H B Molesworth, Civil Engineer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SIM—McALLISTER—June 30, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Venerable W H Tribe, Archdeacon of Lahore, Robert B Sim, to Catherine Annie, only surviving daughter of the late Thomas William McAllister.

DEATHS.

HENDRICK—June 3, at Palamcottah, Edith Gertrude Mary, the beloved wife of J R Hendrick, P W D, aged 29 years and 2 months.

HUNT—At Vevey, Switzerland, Colonel James Vere Hunt, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 55 years.

MAYES—June 27, at Donabyu, Lower Burma, Rosanna Helen, the eldest and dearly beloved child of Mrs and Mr C Mayes, D P W, aged 1 year, 10 months and 7 days.

THOMAS—June 16, at 94, Union Road Clapham, Marion, the wife of Lieut-Col Charsley Thomas, D I G Police, aged 46 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1890.

THE Administration Report of the Director-General of Railways is a sufficiently comprehensive record to throw light upon more than one subject which only indirectly comes within range of railway management and extension. Just now a good deal of interest attaches to the bearing of a fluctuating exchange upon Indian finance ; and upon that subject Colonel Conway Gordon has something to say that claims attention. To begin with, he points out that owing to the fall in exchange the amount of rupees which have to be remitted to England to pay the sterling interest charges is equivalent to an interest of nearly seven per cent. The excess over a fair rate of interest is, of course, not entirely due to the increased cost of remittance in recent years. On some of the older lines the guaranteed interest is still what it was when Dalhousie laid the foundation of the Indian railway system nearly forty years ago—that is to say, five per cent. It seems like asserting wisdom after the event to regret now that a guarantee at so high a rate was given for so long a term. But the fact remains that the Government of India are paying on the average four and three-quarters per cent. upon the capital raised by the guaranteed companies, though one of these companies, the B. B. and C. I., offered last year to raise debentures at three per cent., and the Government make no secret of it that they could easily get as much money as they want for railway extension at the same rate. A note to the tabulated returns of the guaranteed railways shows how exchange difficulties have added to the unduly heavy burdens of interest upon Indian railway capital. Though the average rate of interest payable upon this class of lines, we are told, was under 5 per cent., the interest in rupees comes to nearly seven per cent. on the total capital converted at par. Now, upon the whole of the guaranteed railways of India, the interest paid in this country was only a little more than Rs. 66,000, of which just half were paid to Indian shareholders of the G. I. P. line, and Rs. 23,280 to shareholders of the B. B. and C. I. Last year, then, a little under four crores—or, to be exact, Rs. 3,95,91,075—was remitted to England as interest on the five guaranteed lines—the G. I. P., the B. B. and C. I., the Madras, the South Indian, and the Oudh and Rohilkund. The two last named, it will be remembered, have since become State lines. Upon their whole guarantee the Government lost nearly ninety-eight lakhs, gains of Rs. 3,07,888 on the G. I. P., and Rs. 86,253 on the B. B. and C. I. being more than counterbalanced by deficits on the other lines which the Government had to make up under their guarantee. What low exchange means to the Government, in addition to losses on other home charges, may now be shown. Had the rupee remained at par, other things being equal, the loss of nearly eighty-eight lakhs on the guaranteed railways last year would have been converted into a gain of nearly thirty-eight lakhs. In other words, the Budget would have been a crore and a quarter better than it actually was. The *ceteribus paribus* of the proposition is, of course, an important one, for it is not to be assumed that the carrying trade of India would have been the same with a two-shilling rupee as it has been with an exchange supposed to be favourable to exports. That is a question, however, which we cannot now go into. It is sufficient here to show, as a matter of calculation, what the effect of low exchange has been upon Indian railway finance. There are doubtless controversialists in abundance who are ready to show what its effect has been upon the bulk of the produce carried to our ports for exportation. The particulars of the export trade which are here given remind us that variations in exchange are not the only conditions which determine its fluctuations. These, during the last three years, have been sharp and capricious. Thus the G. I. P., which carried 485,175 tons of wheat in 1887, and 523,082 in 1888, carried only 272,594 last year. The B. B. and C. I., with a much smaller traffic, doubled its wheat trade in the same period. The East Indian, on the other hand, fell off from over three hundred thousand tons in 1887 to 177,000 tons in 1889, while the North-Western, with Karachi for its port, showed how far from badly it is served by existing railway communication by rapidly increasing its transport of 130,000 tons of wheat in 1887 to 422,000 tons in 1889. Karachi, indeed, did marvellously well during the triennial period covered in Colonel Conway Gordon's report. The Bombay exports of wheat, which were 468,000 tons in 1887, fell to 310,000 tons last year, and Calcutta, with 231,000 tons in 1887, shipped only 79,000 last year. Karachi, on the other hand, increased her wheat exports from 35,000 tons in 1887 to 153,000 tons in the succeeding year, and 350,000 tons in 1889. It is no wonder that the "bitter cry" of that neglected port has not been heard of late, that there has been a notable diminution of energy in the promotion of schemes for giving Karachi improved communication with the Punjab, and that the severance of Sind from Bombay is no longer advocated as the only means of ensuring the prosperity of the enterprising capital of the province. Whatever fluctuations there may be in the carrying trade of the Indian railways, the railways themselves show a constant tendency to extension. Last year 869 miles were added, bringing the length of open mileage to 16,095 miles. To this the Bengal-Nagpur contributed over two hundred miles, the Indian Midland 165 miles, and the Southern Mahratta two hundred miles. Lines sanctioned during the year brought the potential mileage of the Indian railway system to nearly 17,750 miles. With the East Coast line claiming the early consideration of Government, with the Godhra-Rutlam sanctioned and marked out, as we understand, for commencement next cold weather, and with the Railway Budget liberally provided for for the next two years at least, it seems likely that a time of great activity in railway construction is about to set in. The Report mentions in the chapter headed "Lines under Survey or Projected" that an application has been recently received for permission to construct a metre-gauge line from the neighbourhood of Thana to Ratnagiri, with a possible extension to Goa. We quoted the other day an account of the scheme from an engineering journal in which its advantages were fully set forth. The promoter has shown his confidence in the enterprise by asking Government for no guarantee, and public spirit of this kind is too commendable to invite criticism of the scheme, though its difficulties, economic and engineering, cannot be kept out of view. The railway programme of this Presidency meanwhile is a conspicuously full one. A valuable feeder line from Ahmedabad to Prantij, which has lately been sanctioned by the Government of India, is at the head of the list ; a line from Surat to Nandurbar or Khandeish, is under consideration ; in Kathiawar there is still some question of putting Gondal, which has put its money into two railways, into communication with at least one of them at Jetalsar. The "desert States," if they may be so described, are showing further enterprise in railway extension. The Jodhpore Railway is to be extended to Bikanir, the Durbars of Marwar and Bikanir bearing the cost. The increasing readiness of the Native States to embark in railway enterprise is remarkable. The Gaekwar is in a fair way of changing the face of Guzerat by railways which cost little and do not earn much, but which contribute to the public convenience, assist trade, and increase the value of the products of the State. The Palanpur Durbar, in undertaking to make a railway to Deesa, has done a service to his own territory and to the British Government as well, to say nothing of the possibilities of so extending the line as to give a railway to Cutch, and ultimately to fill in the great and glaring *lacuna* in railway communication between Bombay and Sind. It is to the Native States that we must look for, at all events, the development of the subsidiary railway system. They ask no guarantee, and when they earn a profit on the undertaking, the profit remains in the country. The Gaekwar and the Kathiawar Chiefs, who earn two or three per cent. upon the capital laid out upon their local lines, are quite content, for they get a return on the outlay in the increased value of the produce of their territories. When States like Marwar and Bikanir can combine to make a railway through the heart of the Rajputana Desert it should not be difficult, when the time comes, to induce the rulers of the rich territory in Central India, which a straight line from Rutlam to Bandikui would intercept, to bring those rich grain-growing lands into direct and easy communication with the port of export. There is a promise of great things in the future in the adventurous spirit which some of the Native States are showing in regard to railway extension.

IN memorializing the Government of India against the proposal, withdrawn some weeks ago, to levy income-tax on consignors' profits, the Upper India Chamber of Commerce are slaying the slain. In memorializing against the income-tax itself the Chamber are applying themselves to a task which promises to lead to no practical result. In the first place, there has been nothing like unanimity in the protest of the commercial community against the income-tax. Two Chambers of Commerce—the one echoing the other—have memorialized against it. Commercial bodies at least as weighty in their representative character as the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal and of Upper India have been judiciously silent, their silence apparently being determined by a doubt whether any good can come out of protests delivered at this time against a tax which the Government have plainly intimated is to take its place as a permanent feature of the fiscal system of India. It is not to be inferred from that, however, that the income-tax commends itself to the commercial opinion of the country as an ideally perfect means of raising money. All that the Upper India Chamber of Commerce say concerning the inquisitorial nature of the income-tax, the inequality of its incidence, and the advantage which it too often gives to the fraudulent over the honest assessee, is beyond controversy. The "human equation" is too uncertain and disturbing in calculations concerning the income-tax to make it anything more than an imperfect form of taxation, and the human equation with which the Indian income-tax collector has to deal is often a peculiarly unsatisfactory factor. But nothing can be said on this subject that has not been said over and over again, and we cannot congratulate the Cawnpore Chamber upon the novelty of the arguments by which they have endeavoured to show that the income-tax is peculiarly unsuited to India. As to the ease with which well-to-do native traders are supposed to evade their just obligations under the tax, though there is much truth in the commonly received opinion upon this point, there is also a certain amount of begging of the question. While some native traders pay less than they ought to do, there is reason to believe that through excess of cleverness others pay more than they need pay if they would only make a clean breast of their affairs to officials who are willing to deal fairly with them. The well-to-do trader, who makes no return on the too transparent pretence that he has made no profit, imposes upon the authorities the duty of making the assessment which he might have made himself, and it not infrequently happens that the collector, whose duty it is to give object lessons on the text "honesty is the best policy," has to give the Government the benefit of the doubt and to assess in excess of the trader's real income. We take note of the fact that the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce put in a plea for the restoration of the discarded import duties. Now, in all probability we shall see a change of Ministry at home within the next year or two. Unless we have been grievously deceived, certain native gentlemen and others who have lately been advocating the cause of India with great success before the constituencies, have made conquests in the Liberal Party. If that party goes into office next year with the determination to do justice to India as well as to Ireland and the world at large, it should be possible to satisfy the Liberal and Home Rule majority, of which the next Parliament is to be composed, that the question must be faced in resolute disregard of what Lancashire members may think. Why did not Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, when he was entertained by the Lancashire Liberals at Manchester the other day, take up some such argument as this, which we find in the Cawnpore memorial, that "it seems hardly politic that English party considerations should be allowed to bar the way to the abolition of a tax which causes general discontent throughout the country, and even threatens to alienate the people against Government ?"

WHEN the Government of India circulated the correspondence that had passed upon the question of the negotiability of railway receipts, it was with the view of procuring a fuller expression of public opinion on the subject. If originality of opinion was looked for, they have already got it. We gather from the Lahore paper that Mr. Whymper, of the Murree Brewery, has contributed to the discussion the valuable suggestion that in its postal notes Government themselves have led the public to believe that railway receipts are negotiable and valuable securities. He shows this by citing a certain rule which enumerates railway receipts amongst the articles which may be sent by Value Payable Post up to Rs. 1,000 value. We do not know whether Mr. Whymper or our contemporary is responsible for the exact form of the inference which is drawn from this fact. But taking it as it is presented, it comes to this :—Government undertake to carry railway receipts and realize upon them up to the arbitrarily fixed value of Rs. 1,000 ; but if they are good up to Rs. 1,000 they are good up to any amount. Therefore, a railway receipt is a negotiable instrument. We pass by the strange assumption that validity can be given to a commercial document by a simple rule of the Post Office, solely because the mystic name and authority of "Government" are behind it. It will suffice to ask whether everything on which the Post Office undertake to realise the declared value for the consignor is a negotiable instrument ? It is as easy to send, for example, a dress-improver by Value Payable Post, and doubtless in the development of latter-day civilization in India this has often been done. But a dress-improver can scarcely for that reason be called a negotiable instrument, though it is said to have its uses. The other argument in favour of the inherent negotiability of the railway re [illegible] obviously absurd, but it [illegible] examination with equal read [illegible] shipped at the North Wall [illegible] on the London and North [illegible] Company's steamers, he sa [illegible] lading that is granted is th [illegible] and hence, the argument [illegible] receipt is in that case a bill [illegible] with it all the attributes o [illegible] including, of course, negoti [illegible] vance of the argument di [illegible] remembered that the steam [illegible] are under the same owne [illegible] single charge covers the [illegible] transit. It is to be hoped [illegible] which is being sent in to G [illegible] subject is, as a whole, a littl [illegible] ing than that which has bee [illegible] Murree, over the signature c [illegible]

WHILE the Bombay ba [illegible] the countenance of the wom [illegible] in their endeavours to put a [illegible] of shaving widows' heads, i [illegible] while for those who are leadi [illegible] movement to enquire wheth [illegible] available much nearer at hand [illegible] "hurt" sections of the Pen [illegible] question was raised at the Social [illegible] ference in Bombay last Dec [illegible] indirectly it has been brought up fo [illegible] in some proceedings at the Madras Court, where a native magistrate has fine [illegible] Hindu husband Rs. 100, and bound him over to keep the peace for six months, for assaulting and degrading his wife, the degradation consisting of his forcing her to have her head shaved. The case should be brought to the notice of the up-country barbers, who are said by their Bombay brethren to be nervous about the result of joining in the anti-shaving movement. Their hearts are with the Bombay reformers, but they allege that if they stand out against custom the Brahmins of the village will be against them ; and "what can a poor man do against the Brahmins ?" is the outcome of the village barber's cogitations on the matter. This hundred-rupee fine at Madras may do much to put nerve into the Mofussil practitioners whose hearts are with their bolder colleagues in Bombay, but who have the fear of the orthodox before their eyes. If the lawful living husband has no power to order a wife to be shaved against her will, whence can come the power of the mother-in-law, the priest, and the undefined family council who exercise the *patria potestas*, to insist upon the degrading ceremony being carried out ?

SUBSCRIBERS to the Lady Reay Memorial Fund will be pleased to hear that the work of executing the bust of Lady Reay has been entrusted to Sir Edgar Boehm.

MR. K. N. KABRAJI is a candidate for the seat in the Standing Committee vacated by the resignation of Major Selby. No other candidate has yet come forward.

A TELEGRAM to the *Civil and Military Gazette* from Simla states that sanction has been given to Mr. Warburton to prosecute the Lahore *Tribune*. Should the prosecution be proceeded with, the case will be most probably tried in Lahore.

THIS, from the *Lahore Tribune*, the denunciator of Mr. Warburton, the Umritsur Police Superintendent, should be interesting to Mr. J. M. Maclean and Sir Roper Lethbridge :—

> We wish for the benefit of their souls that those Anglo-Indians who have done us wrong while in India by doing all that lay in their power to oppose all political progress, spent their last days in pious repentance for their sins committed against us ; but instead of doing that—looking after the jeopardised interests of their souls—they continue to do all they can to wrong our interests even in the retirement of their homes. We are sorry for these hopelessly lost souls—for none more than the whilom fighting journalist, MacLean, who enjoys the distinction of being the most powerful evil-doer in the Commons. We hope when Mr. Gladstone comes to power he, a pious man as he is, will make him powerless for evil, to himself as well as to us, by giving him a lift to the House of Innocents, who offend no one. But in Sir Roper Lethbridge we have an Anglo-Indian (he took the bread from the Indian's mouth by teaching and selling school-books and distributing innocent news ; and Mr. MacLean by calling them names) in whom we have discovered the Blavatskic gift of proving white to be black and *vice versa*.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 13th July in the Vehar Lake, was 3 inches 75 cents. as against 21 inches 26 cents in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 44 inches 82 cents as against 49 inches '08 cents last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 17 feet 35 cents, and at the end of the week 18 feet. At the same date a year ago it was 15 feet 45 cents at the beginning of the week, and 21 feet 30 cents at the end of the week. The rainfall for the week in the Tulsi Lake was 5 inches 59 cents, and at the same date last year 25 inches 25 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date is 51 inches 96 cents, or 2 inches 17 cents less than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 45 feet 74 cents, or 7 feet 80 cents more than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 47 feet 29 cents, or 3 feet 15 cents less than last year.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, July 15.

The House of Lords, last evening, passed the Bill to confirm the Anglo-German Agreement concerning Africa.

THE GERMAN REPRESENTATIVE IN AFRICA.

BERLIN, July 16.

Baron Von Gravenreuth has been appointed temporary Imperial Commissary in Africa.

LORD AND LADY REAY AT WINDSOR.

LONDON, July 15.

Lord and Lady Reay dined with her Majesty last night at Windsor.

STRIKERS' RIOT IN SPAIN.

MADRID, July 16.

The strikers at Manresa (near Barcelona) became riotous last night, and it was found necessary to call out troops to disperse them.

The soldiers fired on the crowd, killing and wounding many.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

LONDON, July 16.

Mr. W. H. Smith hopes that the India Councils Bill may even yet be passed during the present Session.

THE CESSION OF HELIGOLAND.

LONDON, July 16.

The members of the House of Lords last night read the Bill for the Cession of Heligoland the third time.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

LONDON, July 16.

[illegible] formally resigned the chair- [illegible] ty Council.

[illegible] NESS THE POPE.

ROME, July 15.

[illegible] ting the studio of Aureli, the [illegible] ove through a portion of the [illegible] nfines of the Vatican. On [illegible] guard on duty there turned [illegible] ns to his Holiness.

[illegible] AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

[illegible] NSTANTINOPLE, July 15.

[illegible] by the late fire here is esti- [illegible] sterling.

[illegible] IR JOTENDRO MOHAN [illegible] AGORE.

[illegible] WN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

[illegible] Jotendro Mohan Tagore was [illegible] word of honor and invested with [illegible] aja Bahadur by the Lieutenant- [illegible] gal at Belvedere.

[illegible] ORKS AND SEWAGE SCHEME LOAN.

[illegible] icipality of Cawnpore have resolved [illegible] fifteen lakhs of rupees for water-works [illegible] ewage scheme.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Mr. E. J. Colvin, Private Secretary to Sir Steuart Bayley, has been appointed officiating Postmaster General, Bengal.

LADY LANSDOWNE.

Lady Lansdowne and party travel to Bombay by the Rajputana Railway.

THE CAWNPORE ASSAULT CASE.

The enquiry into the Cawnpore assault case terminated yesterday. The results are not considered satisfactory by the petitioners, who intend to ask for a Government enquiry. The Commissioner would not make any enquiry into the alleged complicity of the Kotwal, and it is said that the late so-called enquiry has ended in a *fiasco*.

THE FIFTY-FIVE YEARS' RULE.

The *Morning Post* states that the fifty-five years' retirement rule comes into operation forthwith, on the East Indian Railway, and a number of the oldest employés will have to retire.

A THEATRICAL LIBEL SUIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

In connection with the defamation case of Crofton *vs.* Captain and Mrs. Hayes, an application in chambers was made this morning by the defendants, before Mr. Justice Hill, that the plaintiff, who is manager of a travelling dramatic company, be ordered to give security for costs in the event of his ultimately being unsuccessful in the suit now pending in the High Court. Mr. Apcar, for Captain Hayes, contended that his case rested on a decision of Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of Bombay, who ruled in the matter of a man who had a business house in Bombay, but who resided at Cabul, that not being a permanent resident in British India, he should give security for costs. Mr. O'Kinealy was heard on behalf of Mr. Crofton; after which Mr. Justice Hill gave his decision that as Mr. Crofton had been twelve years in India, with but two years' absence, and as he had stated in his affidavit that he would not leave Calcutta before the case was decided, he would dismiss the application, with costs.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE MAHARAJA OF BHOWNUGGER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHUVA, July 16.

An influential meeting, consisting of members of the Mahuva General Library, was held to-day to congratulate his Highness the Maharaj Saheb of Bhownugger upon the successful result of the *Bhopala Gazette* defamation case. The meeting expressed their deep sense of admiration at the rare and excellent conduct of the Maharaj Saheb, and dispersed after evincing their loyalty towards him amidst enthusiastic cheers of joy, wishing him a long life and glorious career.

THE Y. W. C. A. ROOMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 16.

H. E. Lord Harris opened the Young Women's Christian Association Rooms this evening, and made a short speech, wishing the institution every success.

A LEPER ASYLUM FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

A meeting for the founding of a leper home for Europeans and Eurasians, called at the instance of Captain and Mrs. Hayes, was well attended, Dr. Wallace in the chair. Captain Hayes, in rising to speak, said he had heard that, consequent upon a leader which appeared this morning in a local daily, throwing cold water on the scheme, opposition would be made. But he hoped that the meeting would not be led away by any specious pleading.

Dr. Wallace spoke on the segregation of lepers, and Father Hopkins delivered a most stirring and enthusiastic speech, in which he said that officialism had the effect of stamping out sympathy with human suffering, and, therefore, he would ask his hearers to pass the following resolution, proposed by the chairman:—"That this meeting realises the need for founding a leper home for Europeans and Eurasians in Calcutta, and pledges itself to promote the formation of such a home."

Mr. S. Clarke, secretary, then read a paper deprecating the movement, as the Government had it under consideration, and several public bodies had expressed willingness to aid in the matter. He then proposed the following amendment:—"That this meeting was of opinion that the question of provision for European and Eurasian lepers should not be treated separately from the general question of establishing a new leper hospital, and that an appeal to the public at the present time would be inexpedient and inopportune."

Mr. Simmons, Secretary to the Calcutta Public Health Society, then followed on the same lines.

The amendment and original resolution being put to vote, the former was lost by a large majority. Some strong language was indulged in the discussion of the subject.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, July 16.

The Orient line mail steamer Orizaba, from Australia, arrived.

THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

The Registrar of the local University sends us the following for publication, and asks us to state that he will gladly receive and forward any subscriptions or donations to the proper authorities at Toronto:—

The University, Toronto, Canada, March 6, 1890.

Sir,—On the night of the 14th February the University of Toronto was destroyed by fire. The building contained a library, large museum collections, laboratory, and scientific apparatus, the results of the labour of half a century. Almost the entire contents of the building were destroyed. The Province of Ontario has already voted 160,000 dollars towards restoring the buildings, the city of Toronto 50,000 dollars, and the Province of Quebec 10,000 dollars, and the Senate of the University are endeavouring to raise 100,000 dollars in addition by public subscription. These sums will go far towards the work of re-building, but the University is crippled by the loss of its library. The graduates have assumed the task of forming a new library, and are endeavouring to raise 100,000 dollars by subscription in Great Britain and Canada. The loss of complete sets of the proceedings of learned societies and the printed calendars and papers of various universities and colleges is all but irreparable. Donations may be forwarded to Sir Daniel Wilson, President of the University.—I am, &c.,

(Sd.) Walter Barwick, PRC.,
Secretary of the University Library Restoration
Committee, in Toronto.

The Registrar, University of Bombay.

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, July 15.

General Sir Harry Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E., Agent to the Governor-General, arrived here this morning from Europe, whither he had been on leave, and was received at the station by some of the principal officers of the Cantonment and State. His arrival being strictly private, the attendance of the guard-of-honour, and the usual reception at the railway station were dispensed with. A salute of thirteen guns was fired by the State Artillery to announce the General's arrival. Colonel Jackson, on delivering over charge to Sir Harry, will revert to his substantive post of Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, in charge of the Amreli Mahals. Colonel Jackson's departure will be very much regretted, for he is a very popular member of society.

We have not yet had our proper share of the monsoon, but the weather nevertheless is very pleasant. Sowing operations are in progress, and if the gods be as favourable to us this year as in the past, Baroda should not in any way be anxious about its harvest. The public health, I am glad to note, is very good, fever being the only complaint.

It is reported that Lieutenant-Colonel H. Melliss, Chief Inspecting Officer, Native States Troops, is about to visit Baroda in the early part of next month.

Captain C. O. Nicholetts, Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda, having completed twenty years' services, has been gazetted Major.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain R. F. McCrea, Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Aden, has been transferred to Rurki, and Captain H.M. Slater, No. 22 Western Division, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Adjutant of Artillery at Aden.

It has been decided that the Indian pay and allowances of a continuous-service Royal Engineer officer in civil employ, proceeding to Chatham for a course of instruction, should be borne by the department in which he is employed, from the date of relief of his duties, to the date of embarkation.

The appointment of Principal Veterinary Surgeon is to be for seven years, and the retirement of the other officers of the Veterinary Department are subject to article 407 of the Royal Warrant, 1890, to be compulsory at the age of 55, except that if it should in any particular case be considered that the interests of the public service would be materially advanced by the further retention of an Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon on the active list, the age for the retirement of such Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon shall be extended to 60.

A home paper states that the number of troops leaving for India during the relief season 1890-91, will be much larger than usual, and that the four troop-ships will make their first voyages from Portsmouth during September and the first week in October.

It is notified from the War Office that there is a dearth of probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, and it is directed that applications for the service from officers of regiments not stationed in India, are to be sent immediately to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards.

Colonel W. W. Chard, Commanding the First Battalion Royal Fusiliers, appeared before a medical board on Monday, and was recommended for six months' furlough to Europe. He will probably sail by the next mail steamer which leaves Bombay on Friday. Major Tottenham will assume the temporary command of the regiment, pending the return from Europe of Major Pochin.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba. In.	cts.
Previously registered..	36	80	37	39	42	40	30	71
July 15, Tuesday	...		...		...		1	23
July 16, Wednesday ...	3	57	3	29	2	95	...	
Total...	40	37	40	68	45	35	31	94
Total of corresponding date last year	40	24	46	55	42	46	40	67
Do. in 1888	35	52	29	99	33	95	32	94

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

EXCHANGE AND TAXES.

The fall in the value of silver in its relation to gold may be attributed to the large supplies of the former which have of late years been thrown in the market, for which the United States must be held responsible, and also to the increased scarcity of gold.

The following table, compiled from the reports of the Director of the United States Mint, will show the value in sterling of the output of gold and silver from the mines in those States during every fifth year, beginning with the year 1860, and also for the year 1886.

Year.	Gold.	Silver.
1860	£ 9,584,000	£31,000
1865	£11,088,000	£2,344,000
1870	£10,417,000	£3,333,000
1875	£ 6,972,000	£6,610,000
1880	£ 7,500,000	£8,166,000
1885	£ 6,625,000	£10,750,000
1886	£ 7,264,000	£10,692,000

Below also are shown exports of gold from Australasia.

Year.	Value.
1860	£10,186,000
1865	£9,533,000
1870	£8,237,000
1875	£6,868,000
1880	£4,532,000
1885	£5,263,000
1886	£3,375,000

These are the two principal countries which supply gold and silver. Although there is no gold coinage in India, the country imports the metal yearly to a value of about three millions sterling. Nearly the whole of this is taken out of circulation and utilized chiefly for jewellery and ornaments, a form of amassing wealth common amongst Orientals; large quantities are also yearly used in gilt for ornaments and various articles of wearing apparel, such as, puggrees or turbans, sarees, caps, coats, &c. This large consumption in the country for luxuries and superfluities will doubtless continue. The quantities imported during the last ten or fifteen years, would, if thrown in the market probably be sufficient to cause the precious metals to resume the relative positions they held some twenty years ago.

It seems probable that the classes who have derived the greatest benefit by the fall in silver are the growers of export produce, for while they obtain high prices with a low exchange, they are not called upon to pay proportionately increased rates for their land and other charges in connection with their produce; for instance, suppose a cultivator enjoys possession of 5 acres of land for which he pays assessment Rs. 5, and he is able to produce thereon, say, 30 cwts. of wheat, which he wishes to sell for export, the market is at the port of export, and he can there obtain Rs. 5 per cwt., the railway freight, &c., comes to Rs. 10 for the 30 cwts. We have therefore

	Rs.
30 cwts. wheat, at Rs. 5 per cwt...	150
Less railway freight, &c............	10
Less land assessment.....................	5
Total realizations...	135

With exchange at 2*s.* to the rupee his realizations will represent £13-10, for convenience of calculation we will suppose exchange to fall to 1s. 4d. per rupee, and all other conditions being the same, the cultivator will obtain for his produce Rs. 7-8 per cwt, the difference in exchange will be allowed him, for the export merchant who can afford to pay Rs. 5 per cwt. with exchange at par can equally well afford to pay Rs. 7-8 with the rupee at 1*s.* 4*d.* We have then

	Rs.
30 cwts. wheat, at Rs. 7-8 per cwt...	225
Less railway freight, &c	10
Less land assessment	5
Total realizations...Rs. 210 or £14	

The cultivator is therefore, with exchange at 1*s.*4*d.*, better off by Rs. 7-8 or 10*s.* than he is with exchange at par, and this sum represents 50 per cent. of the land assessment and freight to port of export, or the loss incurred under those two heads by the decline in the value of silver. It is practically a reduction in the land-tax and railway freight.

The above calculation is based on the supposition that the cultivator purchases with his realizations, European or other goods, liable to fluctuate in price with exchange. If he purchases other articles he will profit to a greater degree. It may probably be assumed that in whatever ratio the value of his produce increases by a falling exchange, in that same proportion he can pay increased rates for his land, railway freight, labour, and other purchases in connection with that produce, if he does not do so, he profits by the decline in exchange to the extent of what he pays short of that ratio.

If the export merchant does not pay his establishment increased wages in proportion to what they lose by exchange, and takes into his calculation the same charges as he did when exchange was high, he practically hands over to the producers of his exports the losses incurred by his subordinates. The same argument can *mutatis mutandis* be applied to import merchants. Brokers of the above produce will, however, be free from loss if their percentage of brokerage remains the same, and is calculated on the sterling value.

The prices of the principal food-grains in India do not appear to have risen, but on the contrary, have declined during the fall in exchange as will be observed from the following table, compiled from statistics presented to both Houses of Parliament. Average price of food-grains in the principal towns in India for every fifth year, beginning with the year 1865. The figures shown are the quantity of seers and decimals of a seer sold per rupee. One seer=80 tolas or 2·057 lbs.

Grains.	1865.	1870.	1875.	1880.	1885.	No. of towns represented.
Rice	13·09	15·08	16·58	15·08	14·05	53
Wheat	13·90	13·15	19·01	14·08	18·33	52
Jowar	20·15	19·62	27·32	22·08	26·42	32
Bajree	18·15	18·81	25·06	20·45	24·82	30
Average quantity of all kinds....	16·32	16·66	21·99	17·92	20·90	

The prices of many articles produced and consumed in the country may be liable to fluctuate in some degree with exchange, but the principal amongst them will be those for which there is an export demand.

The above table will show that rice and wheat, which are exported in considerable quantities, have only slightly declined in value while jowar and bajree, for which there is small demand for exportation, have gone down considerably in price. The decline in the price of food-grains in the country is another decided advantage to the producers of export.

It has been said that export produce does not now obtain higher money prices than it did previous to the decline in the value of silver. This may be so, but it is no reason why, if general competition has forced prices down, the growers of Indian products should on that account receive compensation (profits by exchange) at the expense of those engaged in other trades and professions, who have to contend with competition of an equally keen nature. Allusion is intended here to the recent taxes on petroleum and incomes, enhancement of the salt-tax, and curtailment of salaries and allowances of public servants, all of which have presumably been imposed to meet the losses caused to the State by the decline in the value of silver. The curtailment of allowances to public servants and imposition of an income-tax are surely severe measures for meeting the exigencies of the case. The fall in exchange by itself causes greater loss to the most important class of public servants than perhaps to any other class, and they are nevertheless not only called upon to meet the deficit in the State coffers by reductions in their monthly emoluments, but are also requested to pay their share of the income-tax before their reduced salaries and allowances are handed over to them in depreciated rupees. The income-tax will also chiefly fall on private individuals who are already sufferers by the decline in silver, while large numbers of the inhabitants of the country, many of whom may profit by a low exchange, will altogether escape payment.

The enhancement of the salt-tax will likewise be felt most by those who derive no advantage, but perhaps lose by the decline in exchange. Near salt works and in tracks easily accessible by railway salt will be cheap, compared with the prices that will be demanded in outlying districts, for the cost of carriage to these parts will very considerably enhance the value. This difficulty of carriage will also prevent owners of land in these remote districts from participating in the profits to be derived by a low exchange, and they will, therefore, generally be found to grow produce only for their own requirements and that of their neighbourhood; at the same time they will be called upon to pay higher prices for any articles they may require of European manufacture, or which are liable to fluctuate in value with exchange. It is often in these outlying tracks where the poorest classes are to be found.

If then the growers of exports do derive the great benefits ascribed to them, perhaps the most equitable measure for recouping the loss to the revenue, caused by the decline in the value of silver, would be found in export duties. A tax on exports would not reach the poorer classes in outlying districts, but would fall on those who have facilities afforded them for exporting their produce, anticipate largely in the profits to be derived by a low exchange, and enjoy more benefits under the protection of the State than probably any other class. There has for many years been an export duty on rice of 3 annas per maund of 82⅔ lbs.; and in the face of this the exports have increased from cwts. 12,000,000 in 1867-68 to cwts. 18,000,000 in 1877-78 and to cwts. 28,000,000 in 1887-88. The tax does not appear to be felt at all, and complaints against it, if any, are certainly not numerous.

If opium and rice be excluded, it will be found that cotton and jute and their manufactures, seeds (linseed, rape, til, or jinjili), and hides and skins alone represent about 60 per cent. of the export trade, and a tax in these articles only in the same proportion to that now levied on rice, would enable Government to abolish the income-tax, and reduce the salt-tax to a large extent, indeed it might eventually lead to the repeal of the latter. The effect of such duties on export merchants would be *nil*, for the tax would be taken into their calculations the same as any other charge. Export duties are levied in other British possessions on such articles as sugar, coffee, tea, cinchona, ground nuts, timber, cattle, &c., and there is no reason to think that if similar measures were adopted in India for augmenting the revenue they would prove to be otherwise than suitable and just, and be welcomed, by the major portion of the population, in exchange for the unpopular income and salt-taxes.

F. A. H.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard:—

RE RAMDAS LUXMINARAYEN.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of the insolvent, moved to make absolute a rule *nisi*, granted some days ago, requiring the petitioning creditor, Radhakisson Choonilal, to show cause why the order of adjudication made in this matter should not be revoked. No cause was shown against the rule, and it was made absolute.

AHMED HAJEE MITHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity moved absolute a rule *nisi* requiring the insolvents to show cause why judgment should not be entered up against them in the name of the Official Assignee, for the amount of the debt proved as due to Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahid. No cause being shown against the rule, it was made absolute. Mr. Inverarity also moved absolute another rule requiring the insolvents to show cause why the debt, amounting to the sum of Rs. 1,52,406-7-8 should not be held to be proved as due to Hajee Sulleman Abdool Wahid by all the insolvents, both in his own right and as assignee of several creditors of the insolvents. This rule was also made absolute, the insolvents, who appeared in person, showing no cause against it.

RE KEROBA CHINTAMON.

This was the man's fifth insolvency. His lordship told him that he had been recklessly incurring liabilities without any expectation of being able to discharge them; and his discharge was, therefore, adjourned for a year.

RE NANU LADHJEE AND ANOOTHER.

These insolvents appeared to have been recklessly running into debt. Their discharge was, therefore, adjourned for six months.

RE JAIRAM DYAL THUCKER AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, moved for leave to file a fresh petitition, which was granted.

RE C. JOST.

Mr. Sarfaraz Ali, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an adjournment for a fortnight, with leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE NANABHAI NAROTUMDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of these adjudicated insolvents, moved absolute a rule *nisi* calling upon the petitioning creditor to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be revoked. They had received a letter from the petitioning creditor, stating that he had no objection to the rule being made absolute. The Official Assignee had no objection; and the rule was made absolute.

RE MEHEDI MAHOMED KHALIFF.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE SUNDERDAS WAGHJEE.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE KESSOWJEE TOOLSEYDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker moved for an extension of the interim order till the hearing of the petition, the first hearing of which had been fixed for the third Wednesday in August. Notices had been served to all the creditors. An extension till the third Wednesday in September was granted.

RE MANEKLAL MATHURALAL.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent's interim order, which expired that day, was extended to two months.

RE HAMISSA MUNJEE KHOJA.

Mr. Manker moved for an interim order on behalf of the insolvent, which was granted.

RE GOOLAM HOOSEIN MEEA JAN.

On the application of Mr. Manker, who stated that notices had been sent to all the creditors, the insolvent's interim order was extended for two months.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Anandrao Keroba; Madhowrao Damodhar; Mahomed Sajan and another; Laljee Munjee Thucker; Ismail bin Salay Mahomed; Moosa Sulleman; Elias Juma; Tookaram Govind; Nagoo Samajee and another; Jamasjee Byramjee; Hassumbhoy Laloobhoy and others; Dya Ganoba; Harichand Narronjee; Rustomjee Pallonjee; Cumroodin Fazulabhoy; Goa Khimjee; Mahomed Ali Goolam Mohideen; Succaram Wittoba; Curamchand Virchand; Balloobhoy Vesabhoy and another; and Madhav Babajee and another.

ALLEGED SHARP PRACTICE BY A NATIVE WOMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the hearing of the case, in which one Hariram Loodeiram charges a woman, named Amba, with two other men, her accomplices, with cheating, was proceeded with before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The complainant, in his information, stated that he was in possession of a house, which he was desirous to dispose of. Accordingly the woman, Amba, was brought forward, and introduced to him by two men, named Davidass and Toolsidass, in a house, situated on the Kalbadevie Road. Amba, on the 29th of May, struck a bargain, and consented to purchase the property for the sum of Rs. 15,000, alleging that she had Rs. 5,000 in cash, and ornaments of the value of Rs. 10,000. Before the title-deeds were drawn up Amba stated that it would be necessary for her to pledge a number of her ornaments so as to be able to secure a sufficient sum to meet the purchase. Complainant thereupon agreed to this settlement, and was willing to accept of the ornaments, which she had pledged. Some days after this transaction the complainant proceeded to Amba's house, on the Kalbadevie Road, where she deposited eighty pieces of gold ornaments in a box, in the presence of Hariram, which she handed to him together with the key. Amba after looking the ornaments up in the box, put forth as an excuse that she wished to seal her property as a preventive against other persons making use of them. Complainant, in compliance with her request, returned her the box. The woman instead of adhering to her desire of sealing up the box produced a similar one which was likewise secured. This she handed to the complainant as containing the ornaments, which were alleged to be valued at Rs. 12,000. The woman Amba, together with her two accomplices, who introduced her to the complainant, were under the above circumstances charged with cheating in respect to the complainant's property.

Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, appeared under instructions to prosecute, and Mr. Davur and Mr. Brown defended the prisoners.

After the evidence in reference to the above information was recorded, the case was adjourned.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting, of the Municipal Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Sir Henry Morland presided, and the others present were:—Colonel Merewether, the Hon. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, A. M. Dharamsi, Harkissondass Narotumdas, M. B. Barbhaya, Fajulbhoy Visram, and M. N. Banaji.

A COMPLAINT FROM MAHIM.

A memorial was submitted from the land-owners and ratepayers of Mahim, requesting the Corporation that the wants of their neighbourhood might be attended to, namely, that the several improvements in the matter of drainage, water-supply, lighting, roads, streets, &c., and also that the excavation of sandstone at Mahim might be stopped.

Mr. M. N. Barbhaya was of opinion that the contractors ought to be stopped in the excavation of sandstone. He happened to pass by one of the roads there, and found excavations on either side of the road, which was reduced to about fifteen feet wide. Now when they were having so much rain that road must not only be flooded but dangerous.

Mr. E. B. Carroll asked if they could force the contractors to stop excavating.

Mr. M. N. Barbhaya replied that they could under section 382 of the Municipal Act.

The Municipal Commissioner said he did not know what previous proceedings had been taken in reference to this matter, and he thought the memorial might be left to him to report on.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee the petition was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

REWARD TO A POLICE INSPECTOR.

A letter was submitted from the Commissioner, forwarding correspondence between the Commissioner of Police and himself, regarding Police Inspector Lee-Smith's invention of a stretcher or light hand cart for the conveyance of the sick or injured, and suggesting that a sum of Rs. 100 be placed at his (the Commissioner's) disposal for the purchase of a watch, with a suitable inscription, for presentation to Mr. Smith on behalf of the Corporation.

The stretcher being brought in for examination by the Committee

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out the merits of the invention, the stretcher having nothing very elaborate about it, and being both light and strong.

The Committee, after a short discussion, approved of the proposed reward being given to Police Inspector Lee-Smith.

THE VACANT GROUND AT MODIKHANA.

Sir Henry Morland moved that the Commissioner be asked to report what action he had taken in reference to the resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 2nd April last, on the subject of the vacant Municipal ground at Modikhana or eastern Boulevard.

The Commissioner said that it was a good site for a range of halalcore chawls being built upon.

Mr. M. N. Barbhaya did not think so.

Sir Henry Morland said it would be a model chawl.

Mr. Barbhaya suggested that the site might be divided into plots and sold by public auction.

Mr. Banaji thought that it would be hard on the owners of houses adjoining the land to force them to purchase it at exorbitant rates, lest outsiders would purchase it, and erect buildings so as to shut out their light and air.

The Municipal Commissioner repeated that he was decidedly in favour of a halalcore chawl. He saw no objection to its erection on the site in question.

Mr. Barbhaya said it would wound the religious susceptibilities of the house-owners.

Dr. Cowasjee said they might cover the chawl.

The Commissioner said they offered it in the first instance to the house-owners, but if they did not choose to purchase it, what would they do?

Mr. Hurkissondas: If the house-owners knew that a halalcore chawl was to be built upon the site, they would surely purchase it themselves.

Dr. Cowasjee observed that bearing in mind the fact that the locality in question had already been over-crowded, the site should not be built upon. The Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the cause of an increased number of deaths from fever were strongly of opinion that vacant pieces of lands in the city should not be built upon, and here was a nice opportunity for them to convert the boulevard into a garden so as not to deprive the people living in four and five-storied houses, adjoining the land, from having the benefit of full ventilation and light. It was not advisable, under the circumstances, to put the land to sale by public auction.

Mr. Carroll observed that the piece of land was much too narrow to be converted into a public garden.

Dr. Cowasjee replied that it might be kept an open space.

Mr. Carroll suggested that shops might be built on that site.

Dr. Cowasjee and other members approved of the idea.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal remarked that there was not a single report of the Health Officer in which he did not complain of over-crowding in the city. It would be much better under the circumstances that the land in question should not be built upon, but that it be kept vacant for the enjoyment of the inhabitants of that locality.

The Committee then resolved to refer the matter to the Commissioner for report.

THE LEVY OF FEES AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

A letter was read from the Commissioner forwarding copy of a letter from Government sanctioning the levy of admision fees to the Gardens.

The Commissioner said that his statement that Government had sanctioned the levy of fees at the Gardens had been called in question the other day at the Corporation, and he submitted the letter now to show how the matter stood.

The letter was recorded.

ANALYSIS OF PAWAI WATER.

The Municipal Commissioner submitted a series of analyses of the water from the Pawai and Goper dams from 11th June to 9th July, 1890, as follows:—

Date.		Source.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.
			Parts per million.	
June	11	Goper	·10	·18
„	14	„	·12	·03
„	15	Pawai	·15	·21
„	16	„	·10	·17
June	20	„	·12	·20
June	21	„	·12	·19
„	23	„	·08	·17
„	25	„	·02	·21
„	29	„	·02	·15
„	29	„	·01	·18
July	1	„	·04	·13
„	2	Goper	·035	·15
„	5	Pawai	·03	·15
„	9	Goper	·02	·15
June	20	Vehar filtered	·04	·15
July	8	„ ...	·015	·19

The analysis under dates in italic were taken by the Chemical Analyser. He reported to me that all three samples sent to him, two of unfiltered water from Pawai, one of filtered water from Vehar, were "unfit for potable purposes." He added that the sediment in all the samples was scanty, consisting chiefly of vegetable *debris* and contained no infusoria. The Standing Committee will notice how very rapidly under the use of the sludge pipe the Pawai water purified itself. At present I am having bi-weekly analyses made. The Goper dam, as the Standing Committee are aware, impounds water, which is partly derived from leakage from Vehar and partly from the Pawai gathering ground.

The report was recorded.

The Committee then adjourned.

An enterprising American named Merritt has succeeded in raising the funds necessary to fit o[illegible] a vessel, which has just started, for the recovery [illegible] sunken treasure. Merritt says he has discov[illegible] that in 1798 the British war-sloop De B[illegible] foundered off Cape Henlopen, at the south [illegible] entrance to Delaware Bay, and that she had in [illegible] hold at the time gold specie and coin to the va[illegible] of 10,000,000 dols. It is hoped by the end of [illegible] week to commence operations at this sub-ma[illegible] El Dorado.

Some statistics were published a few days [illegible] showing that the cotton exports from this cou[illegible] to Canada and the United States had been red[illegible] by three-fifths since 1872. An attempt to re[illegible] any part of this trade has been looked upon [illegible] well-nigh hopeless; but Mr. Morrice, the "Ca[illegible] dian Cotton King," formerly a Manchester m[illegible] has just arranged with an English syndicate [illegible] turn over a number of the largest Canadian co[illegible] mills. At no distant date, therefore, some of [illegible] mills which have helped to drive English co[illegible] out of Canadian markets will fall into Eng[illegible] hands, and thus partially compensate for [illegible] losses sustained by the reduction of our exp[illegible] trade.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BHOWNUGGUR DEFAMATION CASES.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—The libels that were published in what was called the *Bhownagar Exposure Gazette*, which was distributed broadcast some months ago in this city and elsewhere, were as foul and filthy as the perverted imagination of man could conceive. Its authors conducted themselves with marvellous impudence and audacity during their trial, and one of these, Chagan, made himself particularly odious by repeating the libels in a more aggravated form in the guise of questions put to his prosecutors in the witness-box. The utmost latitude was mercifully given to the defence,—a latitude which, as the Hon. Mr. Macpherson wittily remarked in an earlier stage of the case, led to longitude,—and with the courage of desperation, Chagan tried to make the most of his opportunity. It is very likely that being sure of the punishment he expected for his offence, he did not mind a few months more of jail life, as a consequence of aggravated guilt. It is most gratifying that the Chief of Bhownagar and his advisers have been able to effect a triumphant vindication of their character from the aspersions which had been heaped upon it. The Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar courted the fullest and freest inquiry, and gave half the cost of the Commission which had been issued at the instance of the Brahmachari, one of the accused, to take evidence in Bhownagar. When the Commission had gone there, it was found that the Brahmachari had no evidence to offer, and so it collapsed. The Brahmachari attributed this to the paramount influence of the Thakore Saheb over his subjects. But we think that, if there had been any truth in the story of the so-called dark doings of the prince and the administrators who were said to be pandering to his worst passions, some evidence at least would have been forthcoming. A British judge and jury, have, after a most patient hearing, refused to believe in a single item of the libels; and we are happy to accept that verdict as being in accord with the traditional reputation of the State and the high public esteem in which H. H. Taktsingjee, and Messrs. Bhownaggaree and Sims, and Dr. Burjorjee are held.

We congratulate his Highness and his administrators. As on the one hand, the Mahrajah has shown rare public spirit in vindication of his character, and set an example of independence to his brother Chiefs, so on the other hand, his legal advisers have shown rare skill in the conduct of these long prosecutions, and with the same prudent sobriety and patience has the respected Advocate-General carried to the end this difficult trial. Truly the Hon. Mr. Macpherson has shown wonderful ability and energy; and we wish to note at this opportunity the admiration with which people speak of the same. Likewise we have heard praise from many quarters of the zeal and ability with which our well-known solicitor, Mr. Hormasji Muncherji Chichgar, worked for the cases. Nor do we wish to forget the popular sentiment of admiration for British justice which these proceedings have invoked. They have considerably added to the prestige of Mr. Justice Farran as an independent, upright, and impartial, and at the same time a sober-minded, industrious and patient judge; and he has given cause to Native States of all India to recognise the great popular belief regarding the justness of British Justice.

The same contemporary proceeds to remark on the punishment the law provides:—We are sorry that only simple imprisonment is provided in law for defamation. Libels like the present show that there are cases in which simple imprisonment is not an adequate punishment. In the present instance the precious pair who were placed in the dock faced their trial with an unabashed front. They showed no compunction or remorse. They rather went on maintaining, emphasizing and reiterating the libels. They published their lying sheets, they said, in the public interest. But their object, as appears from a statement of one of their own witnesses, was extortion. It is very strongly suspected that the Brahmachari and Chagan were employed as convenient and suitable tools by some more influential, but disappointed, persons, who cunningly kept themselves behind the curtain. They were all moved by common animosity against the Maharaja and his present administration, and while the men of straw have suffered, the men of substance whose moral guilt is greater than that of the instruments they appear to have employed, have not met with their due. It is much to be hoped that if any such persons are detected, however high their station or strong their connection with the State, the Maharaja will drag them forth into light and purge his Durbar of dark intrigues and vile machinations. Any mercy or compassion shown to such malcontents would be mistaken for weakness. No such undeserving leniency should be allowed to mar the effect of such splendid fight as the Bhavnagar State has made, not only in its own interests, but in those of Native States generally.

The *Native Opinion* discourses:—Whatever the extent of the sentence pronounced, the so-called Bhavn[illegible] exposures, which for some time created so mu[illegible] sation and excitement, have collapsed, and w[illegible] cording to ignorant opinion in these matters, [illegible] pected to place before the public inconceiva[illegible] lations at which even the most cynical obser[illegible] feel horrified, has almost terminated into not[illegible] malicious statements in the *Exposure G*[illegible] audacity and almost the crowning reckle[illegible] which the leaflets were spread broadcast [illegible] applications for roving commissions to exa[illegible] nesses, and similar other tactics, in the [illegible] threw a halo of apparent truthfulness about [illegible] tions made in the *Exposure Gazette*; but as [illegible] end, the one which held the people atmost [illegible] for some time has now proved a disastrous [illegible] end of *Rajbhukta* case at Ahmedabad and of [illegible] machari one here ought to be a warning to [illegible] whom the reputation of others seems to be a[illegible] very light consequence.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—The huge sc[illegible] had been hanging over Bhavnagar like [illegible] during the last three months or so has [illegible] away by the conviction and sentence of th[illegible] ders. The charges made by the Brahma[illegible] accomplices against the Bhavnagar adm[illegible] excepting H. H. the Thakore himself, wer[illegible] ous to be believed by any jury. From [illegible] cases were doomed to be decided against [illegible] The Brahmachari was a man with a griev[illegible] wreaked his vengeance on his enemies b[illegible] the most filthy false hoods about them. Whe[illegible] to prove his statements he cited as witnesses [illegible] leading men, and even ladies of the palac[illegible] nagar, and took out a Commission for their e[illegible] which proved a complete *fiasco*. In the H[illegible] again he made all manner of filthy allegatio[illegible] the slightest proof of any of them, and h[illegible] received his due in the maximum senten[illegible] law. Only one case failed. Two other [illegible] ed in the cases, the printer and the [illegible] got off pretty lightly. The persons [illegible] suffered in these cases are the p[illegible] have had a severe trial both bodil[illegible] the public will sincerely rejoice [illegible] their amends by the conviction o[illegible]

The *Gujerati* remarks:—The un[illegible] and circulation of the *Bhown*[illegible] led to such wide demoralization [illegible] once thought it our duty to [illegible] Government in these colum[illegible] danger of allowing the autho[illegible] tained in it to disseminat[illegible] among all classes of peop[illegible] atrocious in their charact[illegible] cerned could not well [illegible] with silent contempt [illegible] their own reputation [illegible] disastrous to public [illegible] being of the B[illegible] be a source [illegible] were so i[illegible] so com[illegible] slande[illegible] issue[illegible] ed [illegible] reputation, by the malignant instruments of a set of still more malignant conspirators.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FARRAN.

The *Gujerati* discourses :—The last Criminal Sessions of the High Court have once more proved that the High Court bench cannot show a more learned, patient, judicious, corteous, dispassionate, firm and yet humane judge than Mr. Justice Farran. One or two judges in our Indian High Courts are not a little prone to dwell on the inherent untruthfulness of Native witnesses in their charge to the gentlemen of the jury and sometimes indulge in extraforensic remarks to relieve the monotony of technical rules and procedure. Mr. Justice Farran kept clear of all such temptations with admirable coolness and impartiality. His Lordship's charge to the jury in Dr. Bullel's case was certainly a masterpiece of its kind, showing as it did to the best advantage the learned judge's remarkable judicial acumen and power of marshalling all the relevant facts in a case in their appropriate places and in due subordination to one another with due regard to their proper evidential value. There is a universal wish to see Mr. Justice Farran elevated to the rank of a permanent judge, and we hope it will be soon fulfilled to the delight of the bar and the public.

THE DECLINE OF ENGLISH BEAUTY.

THE question has been seriously raised of late whether or no our country-women are losing their traditional good looks ? says, "A Veteran" in the *St. James's Gazette.* A childless greybeard has two advantages in discussing it—he can recall the days of his youth for comparison, and he can regard the matter with philosophic calm. Such a one, I apprehend, will feel no hesitation in deciding, if he give the subject a moment's thought, that pretty girls have grown more and more scarce within his recollection. It may be replied—for, in fact, it often is—that warm young blood sees beauty everywhere ; while chilly age finds a flaw in Venus herself. There is no answer to this objection, but certain facts may be adduced. Good teeth are indispensable to good looks ; but every one who has eyes can see how fast that charm is decaying among us. The *Lady* sounded an alarm in a recent issue. A dentist is represented declaring that "he and his class are at their wits' end to know what to do with the children's teeth ; even younger children than Nellie are brought to him to have their teeth stopped." "Nellie" is seven years old, and "she has scarcely a sound tooth in her head." Furthermore, "It is doubtful whether her second ones will last long—the bone is not hard enough." And our excellent contemporary offers advice for correcting the evil, which may work a change in the next generation if young mothers will heed, but offers no solace in the present. Bad teeth, however, are not only a disfigurement ; they entail more or less disorder in the constitution. A child so cursed cannot eat as she should ; if there be pain, her plastic features take a haggard look, which is stamped upon the eyes for life. The complexion must nearly always suffer from bad nourishment, and the lines of the face will thicken.

Hardly less frequently in these days than bad teeth is short sight. The glamour of youth cannot mislead a veteran there. He recalls many school-fellows of a studious turn so afflicted ; but, speaking for myself, I remember not one instance of a girl. But such defects are specially noticed in a comrade by the young. The striking increase of short sight may probably be due to earlier and deeper studies ; but when we remark the prevalence of bad teeth, which cannot be owing to this cause, it is rash to assume that other influences are not at work. Anyhow, the mischief is there, detracting from our national good looks. A pretty girl, well-made and upright, takes another charm—though one, perhaps, that does not grow upon acquaintance—from the wistful air which imperfect vision is apt to give ; but in one not pretty it is a defect unredeemed. And the observant will remark that short sight is apt to cause round shoulders, from the habit of stooping to examine things more closely. It would seem that mothers do not regard carriage at the present day as they used. The elderly can recollect an incessant admonition, "Do sit up, child !" or, "Do straighten yourself !" addressed to their sisters by mamma or granny or aunt, or any feminine member of the family : they heard it themselves from time to time. And the consequence was their contemporaries are upright still ; but somehow they often neglect apparently to follow the wise old system towards their daughters. One must not look to fashionable assemblies for evidence on this point. One meets there girls born and trained to marry—at least, for no other purpose that can be readily discovered—and their carriage is looked after. But in the suburbs approved by wealthy people who are a society to themselves, if a pretty face be uncommon, an upright figure is more uncommon still. Possibly the girls of my youth would have been as awkward had their parents been equally neglect- . But, again, we must regard these various s together. Suppose, for an instant, that the lity " of the sex were declining, or that inherited esses were coming to a head in our time. In case, the thoughtful would look for just these mptoms— bad teeth, short sight, and round s. That some change is proceeding we know. ish *Medical Journal* considered lately whether be vanishing from among us, and reluctantly that it is, thus supporting an opinion ex- the *St. James's Gazette* some weeks before. But n connotes the strongest and soundest type of xon structure, as was demonstrated in that we are losing it, our constitution is weaken- woman, naturally, is first to betray the

t in any particular class that beauty shows Pretty girls are rarest, no doubt, in those mentioned where wealthy tradesmen congre- n all parts. But trustworthy young men tell hey sometimes find scarcely one good-look- er at a ball. This, indeed, is a general nd I fancy it should be regarded in con- ir alleged reluctance to dance. It is not say that such a statement was positively ny youth ; the most exacting or conceit- t have ventured such an absurdity. Yet exaggerated now to one who takes his open eyes. And things will be worse, in a few years. There are a good many my neighbourhood which defile, two by rtain hours of the day. Distrusting the ns of age, I have taken young friends in the ese processions and asked their opinion. It ys been the same—not one beautiful girl regiment, and only a few good-looking. I e reader to observe for himself. As for be called the lower classes, in the days of pretty servant-maids abounded, and that time were quite conscious of I have a tolerably large ac- but it is rare indeed to see at the d such comely faces under the cap and ron as I recall. Again let the reader lf.

cause of this sad decadence, every a hobby may trot it out. "Rational can explain the whole matter in ld you so." Probably there is contention. For seventy years at aists and skin-tight garments ave been hanging a greater and r waists, designed for no such the result is beginning to tell. g since remarked that beauty mmon in France, while it en I first knew Paris, an o, it might be taken tty woman beheld in sort. At the pre- re at least as nchwomen, carried a e gener- e local " in rth

THE RAILWAYS OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TIME OF WAR.

LORD WOLSELEY, on Friday, June 20th, presided at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, when Mr. Findlay, manager of the London and North-Western Railway, a lieutenant-colonel in the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps, lectured on the subject of the "Transport of Troops by Railway within the United Kingdom." The company included eminent military officers and railway managers.

Mr. Findlay, speaking as a railway manager, said that his subject was the working and control of railways in time of war. The different European Governments had endeavoured to solve this problem in various ways. He gave a summary of the endeavours which Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, and Switzerland had made to organize the transport of troops on emergencies, endeavours assisted by the fact that the railways are under State control, and this digest showed that all European Powers attached great importance to the question of military transport by railway. His view was that, in time of war, when, in accordance with the provisions of the National Defence Act, 1888, the railway companies might be called upon to suspend, as far as might be necessary, the ordinary traffic, in order that the railways might be devoted, in priority, to military purposes, the principle railway officials should become, for the time being, the servants of the State, and the railways should be worked and controlled under the direction of the Headquarters Staff, by the officers of the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps, the managers of the leading railway companies, that the Headquarters Staff would instruct them as to the transport required, and they would be responsible for providing it. The smaller railways should, for the time being, for all purposes connected with military transport, be affiliated to the other leading railways whose managers were lieutenant-colonels of the Railway Staff Corps, so that in fact all the railways of the country would be divided into a certain number of groups or sections, each of which would be under the direct management of an officer of the Railway Staff Corps, those officers in turn acting in conjunction with the council of the corps. Each officer in charge of a group should be able to requisition stock, if required, from any of the other groups or sections ; but this should be done through the medium of the council, whose business it would be, with a full knowledge of the operations contemplated and their extent, to regulate the distribution and supply of rolling stock throughout the area affected. He then presented a scheme for carrying an army corps from the north-western district to repel an invader who had baffled the fleet and was about to land an army between Shoeburyness and Southend, on the north bank of the estuary of the Thames. He detailed the work which would have to be done, and said that with the block telegraph system in operation there was no difficulty in passing trains over a railway at intervals of five or ten minutes ; but the measure of the capacity of the line was, of course, the rate at which the trains could be got ready and despatched at one end and unloaded and released at the other end ; and he should, therefore, only assume that by using two stations at each end, and working both by night and day, they should succeed in transporting the whole body to the scene of operations within 72 hours, or, roughly speaking, within three days—that was to say, that, the distance being about 186 miles the first train would arrive in eight hours and the remainder at the rate of two per hour —one at each station—or, in the case of infantry, four per hour or two at each station. Of course he was assuming that the railway companies, by utilizing all the resources at their command and by employing a system of reliefs with regard to the staff, would have no difficulty in carrying on the operations continuously, both by day and night, until the whole task was accomplished. In a journey of this length probably two stoppages would be required, one of which would be of sufficient duration to enable the troops to be supplied with food and the horses with forage and water. The trains should not all stop at the same places, but should be alternated so as not to overtax the resources provided at any one point of stoppage ; for instance, if the first train made its principal stoppage at Market Harborough, the second would make it at Peterborough, and so on. He alternated the stations in Essex at which the troops should be detrained, some at Brentwood and Chelmsford, on the Great Eastern, and others on the Southend and Tilbury line. He said that it would be an act of worse than folly, at such a crisis, to dream of taking the management of the railways out of the hands of the skilled experts who had past their lives amidst the pratical working of them, and placing it even partially under the control of military men, who, at best, could only possess a theoretical knowledge of the subject. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he said it is very much a matter of regret to me that the operations of entraining and detraining troops, horses and guns are so unfamiliar as they are to the British soldier. These, like every other kind of operation, can be carried out in two ways—quickly and expertly, or slowly and clumsily—and the difference must be entirely a matter of practice. It is, in short, a form of drill in itself, which our troops get little or no opportunity of practising. Of course, the reason is not far to seek—at the present rates which the railway companies are authorized to charge for the conveyance of troops and their baggage, the War Office find it cheaper to effect the transport of troops from one part of the country to the other by sea, wherever it is practicable, and this has become so much the practice, that even the Guards, who are sent annually, in turn, to perform garrison duty in Dublin, are sent by sea round the Land's End, rather than by rail *via* Holyhead, although, in this case, the saving, if any, must be very small indeed. In 1883, Mr. Childers, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, negotiated a sort of compromise with the railway companies, which was embodied in what is called the Cheap Trains Act. The effect of this was that, in consideration of certain very partial remissions of the passenger duty, the companies became bound to carry her Majesty's troops, in any numbers up to 150, at three-fourths of the ordinary passenger fares ; or if the number exceeded 150 men, at three-fourths of the ordinary fare for the first 150, and half the ordinary fare for the remainder, and to convey military baggage, stores, and ammunition at 2d. per tno per mile ; but at these rates it is not worth the while of the Government to take the troops by rail instead of by sea, and, moreover, there is no provision for any exceptional rates for the conveyane of cavalry horses, baggage wagons, or guns, and I cannot help thinking it was a pity that Mr. Childers, while he was about it, did not go a little further, and make such terms with the companies as would have resulted in the troops of all arms being transported by rail instead of coastwise by sea."

General Sir Redvers Buller, Quartermaster-General of the Forces, said that, with regard to the latter part of the paper, Mr. Childers made the best bargain which the railway companies would allow him at the time to make. It was strange that the railway companies, with regard to troops, would take the uttermost penny they could get ; but with regard to the Volunteers they would carry them at excursion fares (a laugh), and he was glad to find that Mr. Findlay was in a mood to reconsider the position. As to the lack of knowledge on the part of the Army in entraining and detraining, the officials of the Army were not blind to the fact, and hence the railway being made at Aldershot would give instruction on this important point. (Cheers.)

Colonel T. Fraser, R.E., and Mr. Scotter, London and South-Western Railway, then spoke ; and Lord Wolseley, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Findlay, said that the matters dealt with in the lecture could not be too frequently brought to the attention of the military authorities, and the staff, especially, should have their attention directed to its details. The subject was one which should be dealt with in a business-like way. His lordship then called attention to a German pamphlet written after the Franco-German war, pointing out how very greatly the misfortunes of the French were owing to the lack of railway organization, the lines being blocked up at one point with trucks filled with the stores, and the troops unable to move at another and suffering from the want of stores. If Mr. Findlay, before he wrote his paper, had called upon him, Lord Wolseley said he would have shown him the regulations which had been drawn up for the transport of roops on the lines, and these had been most carefully awn under the superintendence of the Quart ermaster neral. Referring to a remark made by the lecturer at England had "No frontier," Lord Wolseley, amid eneral cheers, said that we might congratulate ourlves upon this fact, and he trusted that this position ould last for ever. If the railways would give a eaper tariff for troops, more might be sent by rail- y ; but he held that it was advantageous to accus- n the troops to go by sea, inasmuch as so many had be sent on long voyages. As to the "soldiers' kets" by railway, he had frequently found that it s cheaper to take an ordinary passenger ticket than oldier's.

Thanks were voted to the lecturer, and the proceed- gs terminated.

THE case of Mr. Newton, the London solicitor, ho is now undergoing a term of imprisonment for nspiring to defeat the ends of justice in connec- n with a recent notorious scandal, has been con- dered by the Council of the Incorporated Law ociety, and they have (so the London correspon- ent of the *Manchester Courier* states) decided to ake no further action against him.

MR. OSCAR WILDE'S "DORIAN GRAY."

MR. OSCAR WILDE's new novellette (it fills a hundred large pages of *Lippincott's Magazine*) is compounded of three elements in equal proportions, writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It is one part Stevenson, one part Huysmans, one part Wilde. But for "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" it would probably not have been written. We do not mean that Mr. Wilde has imitated Mr. Stevenson in such a way as to impair his claim to originality. There is a certain inverted analogy between the "strange cases" of Dr. Jekyll and Dorian Gray, but the one might have been, and probably was, conceived without any reference to the other. What Mr. Wilde has borrowed from Mr. Stevenson is simply the idea of infusing a moral lesson into a fantastic tale. Had not Mr. Stevenson brought the sensational apologue (if we may call it so) into fashion, it is doubtful whether Mr. Wilde would have had the courage to be moral. One never knows ; Mr. Wilde is so enamoured of the Unexpected that he might even have taken, of his own motive, to narative sermon-writing ; indeed his charming fairy tales might be regarded as preliminary studies to that end. But on the whole it seems probable that, had not Mr. Stevenson led the way, Mr. Wilde would not have ventured along a path which skirts so perilously near the verge of literary vulgarity.

"Dorian Gray," then, is to be classed with "Dr. Jekyll" as a moral tale ; that is no doubt why the Editor of *Lippincott's Magazine* holds himself justified in presenting it to his confiding readers. But its morality is only skin deep, or rather it is a mere conventional garment designed to secure Mr. Wilde's fantasy an entrance into decent Anglo-American society. The true source of the writer's inspiration is not the half-emancipated Puritanism of Mr. Stevenson, but the æsthetic paganism of the French "Decadents." It is the picturesque, not the ethical, aspects of virtue and vice that interest Mr. Wilde. Purity has its artistic value, if only as a contrast to its opposite ; corruption is scintillant, iridescent, full of alluring effects. To dally with beauty and horror, luxury and cruelty ; to peer into the Unholy of Unholies in human nature, and bring back vaguely sinister yet fascinating reports of the gorgons and hydras and chimæras dire that they inhabit ; to pass languid hours in the hothouse of over-civilization, amid exotic and perverted forms, intoxicating colours, and steamy aromas, now luscious, now acidulous ; these are the true objects which Mr. Wilde has proposed to himself. He has set forth on a timid tour of exploration "pres de ces confins ou sejournent les aberrations et les maladies, le tetanos mystique, la fievre chaude de la luxure, les typhoides et les vomitos du crime." From the very outset he plunges us in a sickly atmosphere. The way in which Lord Henry Wotton and Basil Hallward talk of, and to, Dorian Gray in the opening scene convinced us, for the moment, that the beautiful Dorian must be a woman in male attire. We were wrong ; Dorian Gray with his "finely-curved scarlet lips, his frank blue eyes and his crisp gold hair," is of the same sex as his admirers ; but that does not make their worship of him, and the forms of its expression, seem any the less nauseous. And the atmosphere does not freshen as the story proceeds. The very vagueness of Mr. Wilde's allusions to his hero's vices is exceedingly effective from the Baudelairian point of view. We are conscious of a penetrating poison in the air, yet cannot see clearly whence it proceeds. The literature of perversion in France is apt to repel by its brutality ; Mr. Wilde, governed rather by the necessities of the market than by artistic choice, makes it subtle and insinuating. But his story is none the less an essay in the said literature of perversion. He does not even take the trouble to make his moral logically cohere with his subject-matter. The magic picture has in reality nothing whatever to do with the corruption of Dorian Gray. On the contrary, the first change which he notes in it is on the point of driving him, panic-stricken, into the path of self-renunciation, and nothing but a fatal chance defeats this better impulse. In other words, the apparent moral is not a moral at all—it is meaningless. Mr. Wilde may perhaps take refuge in denying that he makes any pretence at morality ; but why, then, drag in the supernatural ? In such a tale as this, the supernatural has no right of entrance except in the guise of symbolism ; and Mr. Wilde's symbolism symbolizes nothing.

It is in the copious stream of paradox which flows through the dialogue that we recognize most clearly the genuine Oscar—the Oscar *fin de siecle*, whom we know. Some of his paradoxes are ingenious, some mechanical and even trite—if a trite paradox be not a too paradoxical expression. We give a few specimens of both classes :—

"Intellect is in itself an exaggeration, and destroys the harmony of any face. The moment one sits down to think, one becomes all nose or all forehead, or something horrid."

"Being natural is simply a pose, and the most irritating pose I know."

"I can believe anything provided that it is incredible."

"A man can't be too careful in the choice of his enemies. I have not got one who is a fool."

"The worst of having a romance is that it leaves one so unromantic."

"It is only shallow people who do not judge by appearances."

"The only difference between a caprice and a life-long passion is that the caprice lasts a little longer."

"I can send him a wire and say that I am ill, or that I am prevented from coming in consequence of a subsequent engagement."

"Sin is the only colour-element left in modern life."

"Nowadays people know the price of everything and the value of nothing."

"There are only two kinds of women, the plain and the coloured."

"There are only five women in London worth talking to, and two of these can't be admitted into decent society."

"The reason we all like to think so well of others is that we are all afraid of ourselves. The basis of optimism is sheer terror."

"A cigarette is a type of a perfect pleasure. It is exquisite, and it leaves one unsatisfied."

"I never approve, or disapprove, of anything now. It is an absurd attitude to take towards life."

"Lord Henry was always late on principle, his principle being that punctuality is the thief of time."

Who can doubt, after this, asks the *Pall Mall*, that paradox may be trite, and even thread-bare ?

THE MILITARY IMPORTANCE OF HELIGOLAND.

THE *Hamburger Nachrichten* quotes in a leading article the following opinion of a military expert at Berlin on the value of Heligolamd to Germany :—

"The island, which is equi-distant from Brunsbattel and Wilhelmshaven, is a source of danger to Germany as long as it is not in our power to prevent it from giving anchorage to a hostile fleet. A war between Germany and England belongs, happily, to the category of quasi-impossibilities, and consequently Heligoland has no military value for Great Britain. On the other hand, England has always possessed in the island the means of keeping Germany strategically insecure, of indirectly molesting her, and of dangling before her eyes the great value of her friendship. Think of the role which Heligoland played in the wars of 1864 and 1870 ! The possibility of a French fleet getting into the vicinity of Heligoland would be especially inconvenient for us when the canal between the North Sea and the Baltic is completed. With an anchorage on its coast it would be able, with a comparatively small force, to keep both the North Sea and Baltic fleets in check. No union between the two fleets would be practicable because the enemy would be in possession of what should naturally be the inner line of defence. The tactical value of the island is not less than its strategical value. This will have, however, to be developed by works on which, for the moment, it is unnecessary to dwell. Suffice it to say, that in its present state it could not with certainty be safeguarded from a hostile fleet, and that, in order to put it in a position to do so, a considerable sum of money will have to be spent on it. When its south coast is rendered unapproachable to hostile vessels—and that is not very difficult—Heligoland, in conjunction with Brunsbuttel and Wilhelmshaven, will be a position of importance for both defensive and offensive operations. Its possession, in short, gives us the command of the North Sea. The commerce of Hamburg will gain by its cession to us ; for a blockade of the Elbe will now be an impossibility, and merchantmen can be protected by swift cruisers stationed at Heligoland. The full value of the island from this point of view will only be appreciated when the Baltic and North Sea Canal is completed. Besides this, Heligoland will be a station "par excellence" for despatch-boats and torpedo-boats. The possession of the island vastly increases our strength in the North Sea. France will not be insensible to this fact, while Germany must acknowledge it with gratitude."

MR. STANLEY is likely, so says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*, to get his knighthood. His glorification of Lord Salisbury has undoubtedly strengthened the Government, and will tend to make Mr. Stanley a *persona grata* to the Prime Minister. People expected that the explorer would get his knighthood about the time of his marriage. With an English title, he will go out to become the administrator of the Congo.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

No two masters can be more opposite in their styles and manner of proceeding, writes *Temple Bar*, than Tourgenief and Dostoievsky, whose names have been made familiar to all of us by means of French and English translations, more or less true to the original. And yet common to both is the same ardent desire to regenerate Russia and the same hopeless and helpless undercurrent of negation (of the utter vanity and nothingness of everything) which distinguishes all this group of writers. Nothing can be more suave, more poetical, more perfect than Tourgenief's descriptions of scenery. We have here neither the rugged strength of Tolstoi nor the brilliant and bitter sarcasms of Gogol, nor the tormented if inspired ravings of Dostoievsky. Tourgenief has caught something of the Western spirit of harmony and proportion. His work is, as we say, more artistic. None the less is there a deep purpose underlying it ? He was the first to foresee, to define and describe Russia's modern malady, Nihilism or Anarchism. In order to understand fully the entire significance of these terms, we should recall the origin (as far as it can be traced back) of the Muscovite race, and reflect upon the result of the conversion to Christianity of a people naturally inclined by their Asiatic temperament to the more contemplative attitude of Buddhism, and accepting not unwillingly here and hereafter a state of renunciation and annihilation. It is difficult to explain clearly in few words this fatalistic bent of the Russian mind. Upon it has become grafted the religion of sacrifice and suffering, intermingled with the negations of to-day, the pessimism of Schopenhauer and his school, and the multiplicity of new ideas of which the seeds sown in the French Revolution have developed and expanded through the light of science during this wonderful nineteenth century into all those doctrines of progress with which we are so familiar, and from which some of us expect to be ushered in the reign of true happiness and peace. But it seems as if there will always be certain natures who, endowed with vivid imagination and highly wrought sympathies, will continue to suffer from the contemplation of Nature's seeming eternal immorality, even their own lot or the general lot of their country is ameliorated. They will continue to ask, why all this senseless suffering in the past, why these longings for unattainable perfection ? They will probe and search—we shall always have such amongst us—and the result will for ever be the same, pain and confusion and the last cry of bewildered humanity seeking guidance and comfort in hours of anguish, "My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me ?" Let those who think that material gratifications alone will satisfy the passionate eager soul of man keep their faith. It suits them, but those who hunger for the ideal and the difficult of attainment will, as heretofore, be torn and wounded in life's struggle, will, bear their cross and wear their crown of thorns until they sleep in Death, and then, as Hamlet says, "the rest is silence."

To return to Tourgenief. He paints with rare skill the interesting physiognomies of his countrywomen. Gogol was perfectly incapable of portraying a woman. His women are mere shadows, none have the breath of life. But with what characters has not Tourgenief presented us ! Indeed all critics concur in finding Tourgenief's heroines far superior to his male creations. They possess the courage, the determination, the fire, the practical ability wanting in these latter. They initiate and carry out the boldest designs without faltering, without repenting, without repining. And we should remember that these are not the mere creations of a poet's fancy—they are real, living portraits. These women, or others like them, lived, suffered, braved everything for the cause they held sacred. The names of the martyrs of "the coming Russia" are household words ; we are proud to claim them as of our sex, to class them with the Madame Rolands, the Charlotte Cordays, and all those generous, noble spirits who have helped to keep alight the ardent flame which serves to feed ever and anon our cooling enthusiasm for humanity.

Every question is discussed in all its aspects by these so-called Nihilists. Nothing is considered too sacred. Old prejudices are swept aside as cobwebs. We have only, over here, advanced timidly to the point of inquiring whether marriage, as an institution, may not be a failure. These audacious iconoclasts demand boldly (in Tourgenief's "Fathers and Sons") whether "Marriage is a folly or a crime ?" Now, whether we like them or not, such mental shocks are beneficial, and dispose us to ask whether—although, of course, the English are the most moral and advanced people in the world—we may not have something to learn even of our savage neighbours, the Russians. And I warn those who may feel tempted, for curiosity, and for no deeper motive, to study this people and their literature, that unless they really desire to understand and to learn and to admire candidly, they will be continually out of harmony with their novel mode of thinking and of dealing with the eternal problems of existence. Dostoievsky introduces us to yet another world, where all our preconceived notions of right and wrong become confused and disorganised, and where all social conventions are set at nought. The most prominent figures in "Crime and Punishment" are a murderer and a prostitute ; in the "Idiot," all the interest of the story centres round an epileptic, and always the poor and the humble and the diseased and the simple and the criminal are exalted, pitied, and uncondemned. And do not think for a moment that the murderer is not an ordinary murderer, or the prostitute any exception to her class. By no means. But by the simple and sublime power of genius, the workings of these minds are laid bare before us, and, comprehending at last these abnormalities, we do for a moment what is not done in real life, we forgive. We are led to see how any one of us, if unprepared by previous training, if placed in certain circumstances may be led to commit certain actions which we term immoral, just as we think every day certain thoughts which are immoral, but which, by force of will, habit, or fear, do not develope into actions. Whoever denies this neither understands human nature nor the laws which govern it. There is no abrupt line of demarcation between health and disease, between physiology and pathology, between right and wrong. Indeed, is it not certain that what is right in one instance may be wrong in another ? This is the vast field of analysis of motive and action lying before the modern romancer. There is a physiognomy of the mind as of the countenance. When Raskolnikoff, the murderer, throws himself at the feet of the unfortunate who feeds her parents with the price paid for her degradation, she who has led Raskolnikoff to expiation and rehabilitation, he cries out when she wishes to raise him : "It is not before thee that I prostrate myself, but before all the suffering of humanity ;" and these beautiful and touching words are the key-note to the whole of Dostoievsky's teachings : Dostoievsky, whose nerves had been shattered during those terrible moments when a youth of twenty-two, with breast bared and eyes bound, he stood awaiting the fatal bullet which was to end his existence. The death-sentence was remitted at the last moment, and long years of exile in Siberia replaced it. The fruit of those years' experience we have in these strange volumes. Be not astonished, therefore, at being introduced into an atmosphere of madness, incoherence, folly, and crime. Dostoievsky never once complains of losing what the Russians affectionately designate their "dear little liberty ;" no, he accepts without murmuring his initiation into others' miseries which he strives to cure or to mitigate by boundless comprehension and compassion. As for his opinions, here is a quotation which must serve as a sample of the rest :—"Socialism is the progeny of Romanism and of the Romanistic spirit and essence. But it and its brother Atheism proceed from Despair, from the inconsistency of Catholicism with moral sense, in order that it might replace in itself the best moral power of religion, in order to appease the spiritual thirst of parched humanity and save it, not by Christ, but by force. 'Do not dare to believe in God, do not dare to possess any individuality, any personality,' 'fraternity or death,' two million heads, you shall know them by their works, we are told. And we must not suppose that all this is harmless and safe for ourselves. Oh, no, we must resist, we must fortify, and quickly, quickly. We must let *our* Christ shine forth upon the buttresses of the Western nations, our Christ whom we have preserved intact, and whom *they* have not so much as known. Not as slaves, allowing ourselves to be caught by the hooks of Jesuit anglers, but by carrying our religion to *them*. We must stand before them at the head of the Christian army."

I cannot conclude more fitly this inadequate sketch than by rendering Gogol's apostrophe to Russia, written when he was in Italy :—"Russia ! Russia ! from the beautiful country I inhabit I see thee, I see thee distinctly, oh, my country ! Nature has not been prodigal to thee. Thou hast nothing either to charm or to startle the eye. No, nothing in thee, Russia, either splendid or marvellous. All is open, desert, flat. The little towns are scarcely perceptible. Nothing to seduce or to flatter the eyesight. What secret, mysterious force draws me then to thee ? Why does thy sad monotonous, troubled song—carried through all thy length and breadth, from one sea to another—sound for ever in my ears ? What is this song ? Whence comes those accents and those sobs re-echoing in my heart ? What are those painful chords which penetrate my soul and awake remembrance ? Russia, what will'st though of me ? What is this obscure, mysterious tie which binds us together ? Why dost thou look at me thus ? My lips are sealed in presence of thy immensity. From thy infinite vastness what is to be prophesied ? Thou art the mother-country of thoughts, the greatness of which cannot be measured ? Thy unmeasured extent is powerfully reflected in my soul, and an unknown force penetrates into the depths of my being. What a dazzling future, what a grand, splendid mirage unknown to Earth, O Russia !"

ARTIFICIAL GEMS.

MR. CHARLES BRYANT writes to the *Standard* :—

I notice that in a recent issue Mr. Greville Williams, of the Gas Light Company, has manufactured a perfect emerald from the refuse of a gas retort, and that he could in like manner produce other precious stones ; but fortunately, as you state, the cost of producing them would be prohibitory, and this is one reason why those who possess jewels need not entertain the least fear that their gems are about to become diminished in value, if not absolutely worthless, by the artificial production of precious stones, because there is virtually nothing new in Mr. Williams's discovery—precious stones having been artificially produced more than sixty years ago, and with all the experiments that have since been made by eminent chemists, the results have been very far from successful in a commercial sense.

It may be interesting to many of your numerous readers to know that several kinds of precious stones have been actually produced by artificial methods, endowed with all the chemical and physical characters of Nature. In 1837 Gaudin produced rubies by heating ammonia alum and potash by means of the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, the intense heat developed by this apparatus volatilising the potash and the alumina then crystalling in rhombohedral forms identical with those of the natural stone, and having the same specific gravity and hardness. Ten years before Gaudin's experiments Berthier produced a great number of minerals, such as peridot, pyroxene, &c.

The spinel has been produced so perfectly as to be indistinguishable from the natural gem, by subjecting a compound consisting of proper proportions of alumina, magnesia, chromium, and boracic acid to a high temperature for several days, and later experiments founded on the principle of Daubree and Durocher have resulted in the production of crystals of white, blue and red corundum, *i.e.*, colourless sapphires, blue sapphires, and rubies. Crystals of chrysoberyl have been produced by subjecting the fluorides of aluminium and glucinum to a very high temperature.

Attempts have been made to produce the diamond artificially, but the specimens obtained have been so extremely small as to be of no use, and the results obtained do not differ much, so far as success goes, from those of the alchemists who sought for that imaginary substance, the philosopher's stone in the hope that they could make gold out of the baser metals, and although the attempts at reproducing many of the precious stones have been met with a certain amount of success experimentally, no one is likely to take upon himself the trouble and expense of so unprofitable a business, commercially, as producing artificial precious stones.

Ten years have now elapsed since Mr. Hannay, of Glasgow, succeeded in producing, at much cost and great danger, artificial diamonds, by enclosing a mixture of paraffin spirit and bone oil distillate with metallic lithium in a strong wrought iron tube, and exposing it to a prolonged heat in a reverberating furnace. The success which followed was undeniable. The result was diamonds, but they were of such small size as to be practically worthless, even could they have been generated by a cheaper process especially as it was found that when placed on the cutting wheel they immediately crumbled. At the same time, if anything is certain, it is that eventually, by means too simple even to be foreseen, noble crystals of a gem still precious in spite of South Africa will be manufactured in the laboratory, at a price so low that they and the prismatic pendants of a chandelier may be rated at much the same value. But the diamond and the other precious stones come into different catagories. The one is a pure substance, the others are mixtures of various mineral matters. The moment that Smithson Tennant proved, nearly one hundred years ago, that the diamond was merely carbon, the crystallisation of this element, which is one of the most widely distributed in nature, was simply a question of chemical manipulation. And the processes of the arts have of late years undergone such vast improvements that it is impossible not to believe in the eventual solution of the problem which in Mr. Hannay's hand was only a *succes d'estime.* But we may be well assured that the fortunate man who first sees the gems glittering in his crucible will not be in any hurry to take the Royal—or any other—society into his confidence. Unless differently constituted from the rest of his species, he will utilise the victory at which he has arrived for his own enrichment.

Most of the precious stones are, however, complicated mixtures of ingredients of which the mechanical disposition, as in moss-agates and other pebbles, cannot always be exactly ascertained, while the precise percentages of the substance to which they owe their varied hues have often defied the chemist's analysis. Thus, the gem which Mr. Williams has modelled from the refuse of the Gas Light Company's retorts is composed of about sixty-seven to sixty-eight per cent of silica, fifteen to eighteen of alumina, twelve to fourteen of glucina, minute proportions of magnesia, carbon and carbonate of lime, while the intensely green colour for which the jewel is valued is believed to be due to a slight dash of sesquioxide of chromium, though this tint has by some chemists been attributed to vegetable matter, the analyst having to proceed warily when dealing with such costly stuffs as diamonds and emeralds. We may, therefore, presume that Mr. Williams has turned out his artificial emerald by a skilful fusing and crystalisation of these ingredients. It is also permissible for us to imagine that in time he will simplify his process, until the Gas Company's "superior six carat" stones set in fourteen carat gold, will be recommended to thrifty dandies at a price which will defy competition, even though the profits from this branch of the business do not add materially to the dividends of the shareholders. Still, as Mr. Bryant says, Mr. Williams's experiments, if interesting, are not in themselves unprecedent, except that they have resulted in the concoction of a gem not hitherto produced by the same means. For crystals of chrysoberyl have been turned out by subjecting the fluorides of aluminium and glucinum to a very high temperature, and early in this century Berthier fabricated a great many minerals, including peridot (chrysolite), pyroxene (augite), and others not of any economic importance. Colourless sapphires and blue sapphires are among the triumphs of the laboratory. But most remarkable of all, rubies of excellent hardness and hue have been produced by a process of synthesis under the action of fire, though it is doubtful whether this was the means by which they were originally crystallised in the earth's crust. As far back as 1837 Gaudin produced the ruby on a small scale, by exposing ammonia-alum to the heat of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe. By the intense heat thus generated he obtained fused alumina, which is readily coloured by the addition of oxide of chromium, the crystals appearing in the rhombohedrals characteristic of the mineral, and having the same specific gravity and hardness. At a later date, Ebelmen arrived at much the same results by a different method. He dissolved alumina in boric acid at a high temperature, and on the cooling of the mass obtained the alumina in a crystallised form, and if chromate of ammonium was present the crystals were to all intents and purposes rubies. Again, Sainte-Claire, Deville, and Caron heated fluoride of aluminium, fluoride of chromium, and boric acid, and in this way obtained fluoride of boron, which escaping in a volatile condition, left a residue of solid alumina coloured by the chrome.

These results, it may rightly enough be urged, were mere laboratory experiments. But the manufacture of precious stones has gone a great deal further than this stage, and, it is certain, will proceed far beyond the milestone at which it is at present resting. For, in 1878, Fremy and Feil reproduced the ruby and sapphire on a large scale, by heating in a fire clay crucible a mixture of alumina and red lead. The result of this fusion was a vitreous silicate of lead (the silica being derived from the crucible) and crystallised alumina. When to this bichromate of potassium was added the alumina assumed the desired tint of the ruby. By this process spinels have been produced quite undistinguishable from the natural gems, even when the most minute tests were applied to them. It cannot, perhaps, be claimed as yet that such laboratory jewels will satisfy all the requirements of the cutter and polisher, but when this point has been once attained, it is certain that they will soon run the real, or rather the old-fashioned, article very closely. The most pessimist of sceptics cannot carry his prying so far as to apply the test of the knifepoint for hardness, of the acid for composition, of the dichroiscope for "pleiochroism," or ask the wearers to allow their jewels to be weighed for specific gravity in Sonstadt's solution. And if not, who need trouble themselves further ? Family diamonds are costly articles to keep simply for the gratification of the owner's knowledge that they were dug out of the mines of Golconda or of Minas Geraes, and they would soon be locked up in safety if a set externally identical could be bought at a twentieth of the price. Already, in fact, if only a portion of the tales told are true, prudent people are growing loth to keep in their jewel cases, exposed to the risk of robbers, convertible securities representing an income of four or five hundred a year, when the ingenious artists of the Palais Royal can supply something undistinguishable from them for a very moderate number of francs. These jewels, which are mere imitations, not chemical reproductions like the gems mentioned, far surpass the old paste mimicries, their only fault being that, if anything, they sparkle rather too brilliantly. Some of them of which the basis is glass, are rather coarse. But there are others of such amazing perfection that an amateur runs serious risk in buying from unknown dealers on his own unassisted judgment. Amethysts in an especial degree have been made so fine that they have deceived connoisseurs, and numbers of them are regularly exported to Ceylon, where they are duly disposed of to the unsuspecting passengers of steamers halting at Colombo. Since the decrease in price of the real stones the danger of imposition is less ; yet a case occured not long ago in which a jeweller declined to pronounce on the value of a "stone" until he had submitted it to an expert, when it was pronounced one of the Parisian sort.

THE SPLEEN.

DR. ANDREW WILSON, in the *Illustrated London News*, asks who was it, of old, that first gave vent to the expression "a fit of the spleen" ? And to whom, one may ask, are we indebted for the pleasing illusion that this harmless organ is a kind of cistern of all the vile humours which do congregate within the body's domain ? Wordsworth, kindliest if also the moodiest of poets at times, the writer continues, speaks of the self-disparagement which "affords to meditative spleen a grateful feast." Pope's words, "parent of vapours and of female wit, who give th' hysteric or poetic fit," and his assertion that "The spleen is seldom felt where Flora reigns," evidently, indicate a mixed opinion regarding this celebrated organ. More direct in his impeachment of the spleen is Green, who in his poem of that name advises us that "to cure the mind's wrong bias, spleen," we have to fling but a stone," and "the giant dies." The classic naturalists and physicians entertained curious ideas concerning this organ. To them it was certainly a vital puzzle. It did not seem to manufacture anything, as did the liver, and out of it there was no duct or pathway leading to the digestive system. Erasistratus, coming to the end of his intellectual tether in the matter, declared that the spleen had only the function of bodily "packing," in that it prevented the other organs being displaced when their possessor moved about. This was a sorry conclusion, no doubt ; but then the spleen presented no ordinary problem to primitive physiology. Listen to a quaint translation of what Pliny wrote about this organ : "This member hath a proprietie by itself sometimes to hinder a man's running ; whereupon professed runners in the race that bee troubled with the splene have a devise to burn and waste it with an hot yron. And no marveile : for why ? They say that the splene may be taken out of the bodie by way of incision, and yet the creature live neverthelesse [illegible] man or woman that is thus cut for the s but if it [illegible] hee loseth their laughing by the meanplene, hee or [illegible] at intemperate laughers have alwaes. For sure it is th ng the "splene," according to Pliny, was thus "no jo ys great splenes." Los in an actual sense. So far his statement that the spleen n animals (including man) witho This fact would only seem to j that the organ was of little economy ; but, as we shall see, better ways and fashions of ex

It must be confessed that, there is not much to be told, a basis of anatomical facts, notions of what the spleen do long by three or four inches in thickness and seven o spleen is an organ of dark lies, snugly enough, at the le As I have noted, no tube o it—that is to say, it does not turing organ, like the liver which has a given duty to perf (or fluids) from the blood, manufactured products to be n cess. But, while there is an let, we are struck by the fact very large artery passes, wh a very large vein. If, organ to a microscopic scru detail regarding its nature. and its substance is appropri "spleen-pulp." This substance kind of meshwork, supporting th organ. Now, into this pulp the dives, dividing and branching, as less minute blood-vessels. Closely arterial network are the beginnin vein ; so that practically, we arriv important conclusion about the sple cover that blood must perpetually be w organ by the artery, and as con away from it by the vein. We migh not inaptly compare the spleen to a kind pool or eddy, on the course of a r blood circulation—into which the stream is and out of which it is in turn whirled But the microscope teaches us something more about the spleen-pulp and its nature. Borne in the little twigs of the spleen artery we see certain rounded bodies known as "spleen-corpuscles." Moreover, imbedded in the pulp we find the corpuscles or globules of the blood in all stages of breakdown and in all stages of construction. So that a second conclusion regarding the organ seems warranted—namely, that it is closely connected with the blood, and with the elaboration of the elements which go to make up that all-important fluid.

Let us now appeal to other facts for further details about the spleen. After it has been removed from an animal's body, we note an increase in size of certain other organs ; to wit, the lymphatic glands and allied structures. Here we see a balance of power illustrated ; and, as these glands certainly deal with the elaboration of the blood, it is a just inference that, when they take on themselves the work of the absent spleen, the latter organ must discharge much the same duties as the glands in question. Nor is this all. An appeal to the facts observed by physiologists and physicians reveals that more white blood-globules exist in the blood that leaves the spleen than in the blood which enters it. These white globules are most important elements in our bodily welfare. They perform the office of roving detectives, ever on the lookout for intruding germs and other evil-doers, arresting them and destroying them before they can work their effects upon our frames. Again, the natural quantity of white blood-globules is vastly exceeded when the spleen is irritated by disease ; and these facts prove that in some way or other the organ is likely to be a manufactory of white blood-corpuscles. Turning again to the spleen-pulp, why is it that we find in it, as already noted, large numbers of red blood-corpuscles in a stage of dissolution ? There is suggested naturally the reply, that the spleen, in addition to its work of making white blood-globules, acts as a place or depot in which the worn-out and useless elements of the blood are broken up and disposed of. This, then, is the solution of the mystery of the spleen. It is like a ship-breaker's yard, or, rather, more closely resembles a railway depot. The old and useless rolling-stock of the blood is got rid of within its precincts, while new rolling-stock is built and prepared for the varied uses of the system.

After all, the story of the spleen, as told us by modern science, is not a whit less wonderful than were the fancies indulged in regarding its duties by the classic writers. It is surely not less wonderful to think of the mystic work of the spleen in thus assimilating, building, and constructing the new blood-elements, and, in turn, of dissolving and breaking up the old ones, than to regard it, as it was regarded in ancient days, as playing a part in the constitution of the mind and its moods. The old legends have passed away, and have, like the worn-out corpuscles, died a natural death. The spleen is a figure of modern science itself, which reconstructs and remodels that which is old, and presents us with new ideas which are none the less fascinating because they are true.

THE United States has now four millionaire cities, the fourth requiring only another batch of two immigrants with a few more births to complete the thousand thousand. According to the published estimates of population on June 1, New York has 1,627,227 inhabitants, Philadelphia 1,040,449, Chicago 1,000,000, and Brooklyn 938,671. It is worth recalling that a hundred years ago, the total population of the United States was 3,929,214 ; and of this number 59,527 were Indians, and 697,681 slaves. The total population is now about 46,000,000. There are many people in Chicago older than Chicago itself.

IN club circles almost everybody is asking what is really meant by the "Two Pins Club." The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* explains that the club is an exceedingly limited institution, composed of Mr. *Punch's* young men. Amongst the few outsiders are Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Lockwood, a popular actor and manager, and the lord-lieutenant of one of the counties. Once a week the club foregather and ride out into the country—a good long ride, with luncheon at the end of it, and a canter back to town in the evening. The last meeting last was held at Tadworth Court, Sir Charles Russell's place at Epsom, Lord Rosebery coming over from the Durdans to join in the cheerful dinner. The origin of the title is not lacking in interest. The two 'pins' are taken from the names of those famous horsemen, Dick Turpin and John Gilpin, the recommendation of the combination being that they combine reckless boldness with unimpeachable respectability."

SPORTING NOTES.

The sculling match between William O'Connor, the American champion, and James Stansbury, of New South Wales, for £500 a side, which took place over the championship course on the Parramatta River, resulted in a victory for Stansbury. The men kept level for a hundred yards, when Stansbury gradually forged ahead and, maintaining his lead, eventually won easily by five lengths. Time, 20 min. 28½ sec. The betting at the start was 7 to 4 on Stansbury. The weather during the race was fine, and the wind and tide favourable, but the water was rather choppy. O'Connor declares that in the race Stansbury took his water a quarter of a mile from the start, and that a foul occurred, after which he (O'Connor) never tried. He protests against the payment of the stakes to Stansbury, and claims the race. The umpire, however, denies the foul. The Sydney *Herald* states that O'Connor claims the championship because his challenge to Kemp, issued last month, has not been taken up. He declares that he will row no more in Australia, but that he is willing to pull Kemp on the Thames for £1,000.

Two or three races have recently been decided nominally for the title of champion sculler of the world. They have, however, not decided who the champion sculler is. Stansbury by his victory over O'Connor is entitled to be considered as the best sculler, with the possible exception of Peter Kemp; and the winner of the match, which we believe has been arranged between Stansbury and Kemp, will be fairly entitled to call himself champion, unless Beach should come out from his retirement. Stansbury is a native of Australia, and first came into prominence in 1886, shortly after the return of Beach and Matterson to Sydney, when he won an open regatta in first-rate style. Since then he has won a number of good races, and has not met with defeat, except at the hands of Searle, when he kept the champion at work all through. William O'Connor was born in Toronto, Canada, and was trained by Edward Hanlan. He has defeated all the prominent oarsmen of America, including Hanlan, Teemer, Gaudaur, and Wallace Ross, and is undoubtedly champion of America. Searle beat him, after a good race for a mile, on the Thames, in September last, for £500 a side and the championship.

Cycling is one of the best friends the cause of temperance has ever had. Not total abstention, but temperance in its true sense. The young man of the present day, especially in provincial towns, has very little to amuse him in his leisure hours. The temptation to the billiard-table and bar is greater than might at first appear, and it requires something more than lectures and lemonade to keep the man away. Athletics have done a great work in [illegible]s connection, and cycling before all. A man cannot cycle with comfort if he drinks immoderately, [illegible] the wheelman learns the [illegible] fit" if he is not to be "left" [illegible]ho would enter any of the [illegible]all and get drunk would be [illegible] as "bad form" but as a [illegible]

[illegible] instead of being a sprinter, [illegible] quality, and his subsequent [illegible] interest. It goes a long [illegible]ho maintain that our pre[illegible]so far from being the non-[illegible]ten described, are as good [illegible] turf's history and that we [illegible]over long courses to find [illegible] effort. Certainly all the [illegible]year have borne out this [illegible]n and other events all pro[illegible]nd in not a few cases close

[illegible]ease one gentleman at New[illegible]y opinion he is a much over[illegible] if the surrounding condi[illegible]Manchester, his chance will [illegible] Ascot he returned without [illegible]come out in the evening to do [illegible]o give an unbiassed opinion, he [illegible]ver a straw, and considering [illegible]just now out of all form, unless [illegible]his chance is *nil*.

[illegible]idences" points out that since [illegible] has captured the Northumber[illegible]ntervals of four years, and that [illegible]890 it is again the turn of the [illegible]upply the winner. "Turning to [illegible]r. John Walton, "I find that Lily [illegible]ake in 1874, and that in 1878 [illegible]ed it. In 1882 Victor Emmanuel [illegible]periodic victory, and in 1886 it was [illegible] turn to succeed. The whole of these plate-[illegible]ailed from the Ashgill stable, and, surely [illegible]if the sequence is to be continued onwards—[illegible] is the turn of the representative of the Messrs. Osborne to pull through in 1890.

Another set of records was put on at Paddington when Dr. Turner, who is nearer 40 than 30, took the four and five miles tricycle records in the magnificent time of 11 min. 18 4-5 sec. and 14 min. 5 4-5 sec. respectively. These times completely eclipsed all tricycle records for the world. H. E. Laurie then mounted for an assault upon the world's safety records, and at three miles drew blood in the shape of 8 min. 12 4-5 sec., and continuing, landed each successive record up to 10 miles, which he covered in the startling time of 27min. 33 3-5sec. This was more than half a minute ahead of the previous best.

It is said that the fever which is indigenous to Newmarket has broken out again. None of the veterinaries have as yet discovered the cause, although Mr. J. F. Clarke, the architent and late racing judge, is of opinion that it arises from defective drainage, for which Newmarket has justly had a very bad name for many years, and is the cause of a great deal of illness amongst the inhabitants, as well as in the different stables, at all seasons of the year.

The members of the Eggesford Hunt intend to present Lord Portsmouth with a silver horn, an address illuminated on vellum, and a volume containing a list of subscribers, which is to be bound in scarlet morocco and gold. Charles Littleworth, the well-known huntsman of the pack, is to be presented with a purse of two hundred guineas and an address.

FitzHampton's second for the Grand Prix did not come as a surprise to owner and trainer, who said that he had made great improvement. He will run next in the Jubilee Prize at Baden-Baden, a race that Florence won in 1884. FitzHampton cannot well lose this race, after which he is likely to come to England to be trained by Waugh.

I may mention that when FitzHampton was purchased as a yearling at Hampton Court. Mr. Scheibler could have had the English Derby winner cheap enough, but he did not like him. Mr. Waugh fancied Memoir very much, and made up his mind to buy him if she went for anything under £400, but the youngster went for £1,500.

England is to be visited by Ernest Cavill, the champion swimmer of Australia, who is now on his way "home." Cavill wishes to meet James Finney, and as the latter has been looking for an opponent for a long time, the Australian will no doubt be early accommodated. It should be noted that Cavill is an Englishman born, and son of one of the best and bravest of English swimmers.

John Kent, in writing of the Goodwood Cup, says; —I rode Priam at exercise when he came from Ascot to Goodwood to be prepared for the Cup in 1831, to avoid travelling (on foot) to Newmarket and back. I consider I must be the only man living in England who was ever on the back of Priam, who was the most perfect racehorse ever foaled. If I see the Cup run for this year it will be the sixty-fifth in succession, with one exception.

First Choice, the Clydesdale sire which was first in his class at the Windsor Royal Show last year, when he was exhibited by the Queen, has recently been sold by her Majesty for exportation to North America.

Little Madden, who used to be in Waugh's stable, and is now first jockey for G. Johnson, rode his first winner at the last Hoppegarten Meeting, and his mount started at 92 to 1, in a field of 11 runners. How would your English punters like this?

The hatching season for grouse in Scotland has been a productive one, and has been accompanied by favourable weather, and, if prospects continue as bright as they are at present, birds will be very numerous and strong, and it may safely be predicted that we are approaching a capital grouse season.

Donovan's career as a racehorse has ended, and he now goes to the stud with a splendid record of over 55,000 sovs. won in stakes for his owner, the Duke of Portland. His home will be at Mr. Dawson's stud farm at Heath House, Newmarket.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs 2-8.

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PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

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PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

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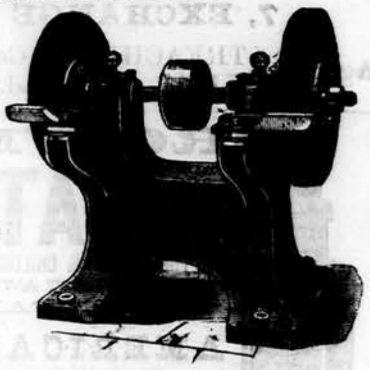

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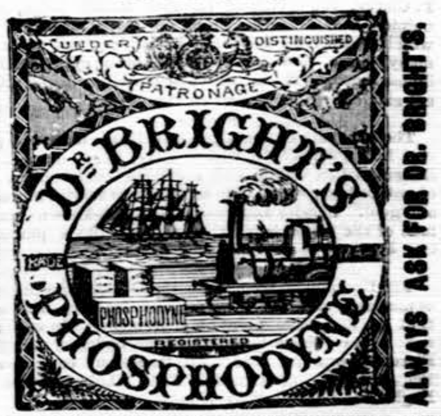

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